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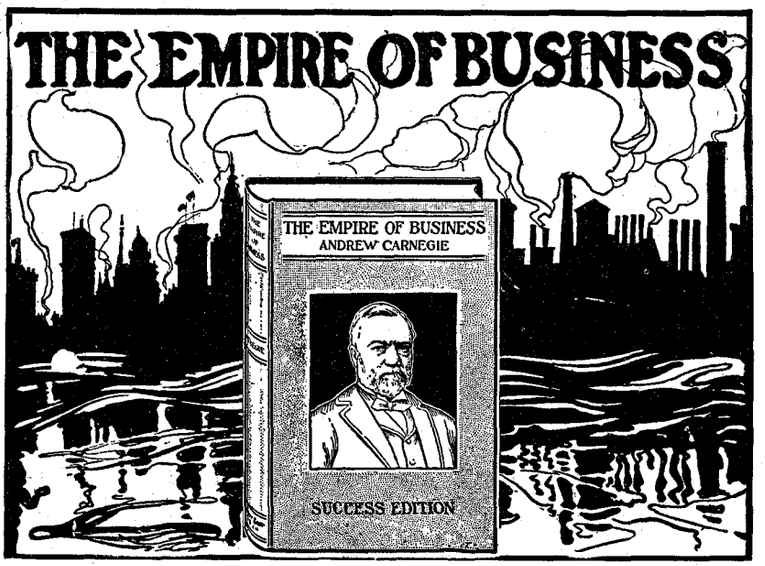

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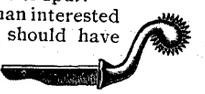

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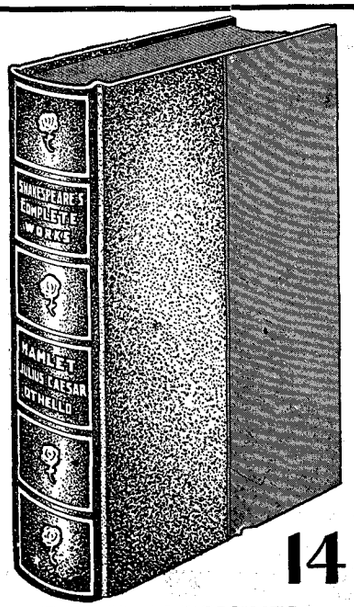

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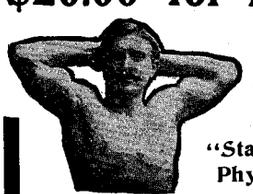

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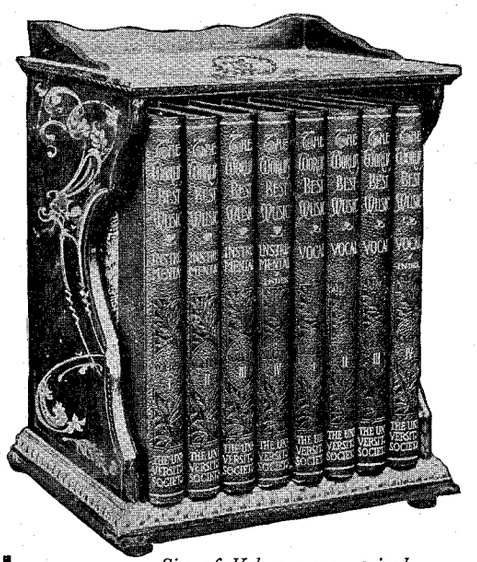

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The Literary Digest

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DELAY IN PUBLICATION.

OWING to a labor dispute between the pressmen and their employers, extending to nearly all the large printing-establishments in New York City, this number of THE LITERARY DIGEST may be somewhat delayed in reaching our subscribers. A portion of our circulation was similarly affected last week. We trust that the dispute (in which the publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST have no part, tho they suffer from the consequences) will have been adjusted before the next number goes to press.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE MILITARY AND THE END OF THE STRIKE.

THE agreement of the coal operators to refer their dispute with the miners to a commission to be appointed by the President is a result that was foreshadowed by many papers last week, when the Pennsylvania militia were ordered into the strike region. For it was felt that if the miners did not return to work under such military protection, then the operators would have to admit defeat. As the Chicago *Evening Post* put it: "If few go back, the operators will have to acknowledge defeat and make terms with the strikers. And the public will not wait very long, either. The operators are entitled to a *reasonable* time, but what was reasonable in June is not reasonable in October." And that seems to be the feeling of the majority of the press. The New York *Times*, which has maintained a pretty impartial attitude during the strike, called upon the operators on Wednesday of last week to "put 100,000 men to work before next Saturday night," or else "send for Mitchell and settle the strike on the best terms they can make." And the New York *Mail and Express*, whose sympathies have been rather with the operators than with the men, declares that if the operators can not mine coal now, "the pressure of public opinion against them will be overwhelming," and "it will not be a question of miners going to work for what they can get, but of the operator obtaining labor for what it will cost." The operators "must begin to mine coal, and do it now," says the Baltimore *American*, "or they must stand before the public as men who, besides parading their arrogance before the President of the United States, wilfully and deliberately bore false witness against the miners," for "the operators have promised that, given protection, they could give the people all the coal needed." If they fail, they will "give President Roosevelt valid and unquestionable grounds for active interference in the interest of the people," thinks the Brooklyn *Times*; and the Washington *Star* suggests "some legislative process of compulsion applied to the operators, or the repeal of the state statute requiring the licensing of miners." The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which favors the operators, suggest that "if the operators, fully protected, can not secure a sufficient force to produce enough coal to prevent a famine during the approaching winter, then some extraordinary measures will have to be provided to enable them to increase their force." And a more critical spirit is shown by the New York *Press*, which says:

"Either the operators, secure in their present rights and their opportunities, will get coal out of their mines and supply it to the consumers in their famine, or it will be the business of the federal Government and of President Roosevelt, the head of that Government, to get coal to the public in any way that may be necessary. For a brief interval the American people will look to the operators to save this country from its danger. Then their eyes will turn to and will remain on the President of the United States."

BRIG.-GEN. J. P. S. GOBIN,
Commanding the Pennsylvania Militia.

The New York *Sun* compares the strikers with the Filipinos, and deplores the "soft conferences" of would-be strike settlers. It says:

"During the late armed resistance to United States sovereignty in the Philippines, the public demand that rebellion and its barbarities be put down without parley with the rebels and without terms was almost universal, and it prevailed. We were spared the humiliation and the damage to our authority involved in our submission to those who defied us.

"Why is not the same far-seeing patriotism and resolute

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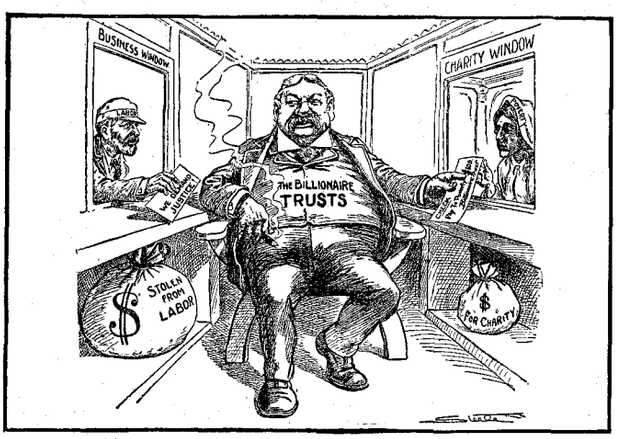


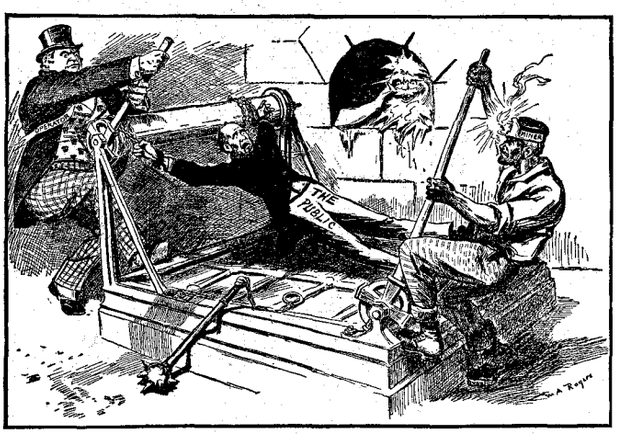
"GO 'ROUND TO THE OTHER WINDOW!"
—*The Denver Post.*

loyalty to the flag and to the preservation of the rights it guarantees to its citizens now guiding those concerned with the coal strike, officially or otherwise?

"Pennsylvania is in a state of anarchy beyond the power of her entire Guard to control; and yet instead of an irresistible demand for a restoration of law and order without compromise, not a few people, among them public officials of high rank, are holding soft conferences with the representatives of disorder and, directly or indirectly, positively or negatively, some are even throwing the weight of their influence against the objects of their enmity.

"Dispute of the authority of our law at home is vastly more serious than resistance to it in the far-off savage country of the Philippines. Compromise there would have been deplorable; here it would be fatal."

The Scranton *Labor Herald*, published in the heart of the strike region, says:



THE VICTIM IS NOT PARTICULAR WHICH QUITS FIRST.
—*The New York Herald.*

"Yes, let us have more militia; let us have more and more military sent into the coal regions; let them come till every hill and vale is bristling with bayonets, and the 'tented cities' of our military power proclaim to the world that peace reigns, and no scenes of disorder mar the peaceful attitude of the mine workers now on strike.

"After this is done and the strike still goes on, let the representatives of the lawless coal trust get down from their exalted position, and meet the issues before them as men of intelligence, instead of continuing the chattering monkey act which they have been performing all these long months which have marked the progress of the strike.

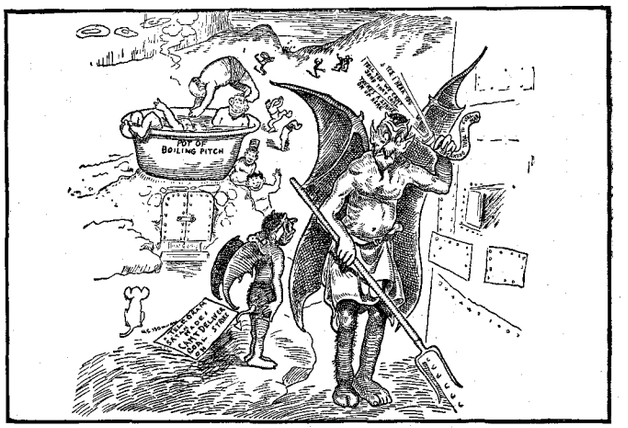
"The calling out of the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania can not start the mines, as has been proved by the experience of the localities where the military has been stationed during the past few months.

"Some weeks ago *The Labor Herald* stated that the coal strike was an educational contest. This has been demonstrated during the past few weeks. Labor has learned for the first time that the trust question is already beyond the control of our government officials. Here was a lesson worth the losses of the strike. The American people had been led to believe that there was some semblance of law which could be brought into force in curbing the trust evil when the necessity arose.

"The efforts of President Roosevelt to bring the coal strike to an end in the interest of the public has disproved the suggestion that any law exists whereby the people may be protected against the monopolistic development of recent years. . . . . .

"Let the mine workers stand firm with due regard for law and order, and it is up to the coal trust to prove the blatant boasts of its representatives at Washington. The mines will not be started till the mine workers decide to accept concessions offered by the companies."

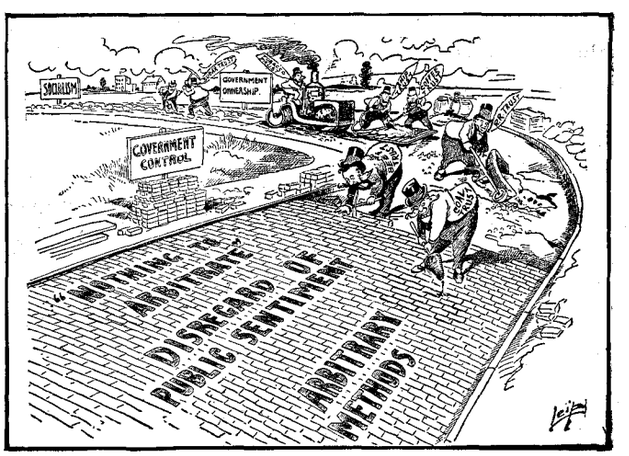
REGARDING a settlement of the coal strike, the President says: "Force can accomplish nothing." This being the case, he should try Scotch oats.—*The Houston Post.*



"COAL'S GONE, YOUR MAJESTY, AND ALL THE FIRES ARE OUT."
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

THE ALABAMA COAL STRIKE.

AS if one coal strike were not enough, about 3,000 coal-miners of Alabama have gone on strike. But the Alabama miners have struck for reasons different from those that influence the anthracite miners in Pennsylvania. The cause of the Alabama strike is set forth by President D. H. Baker, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, in an interview in which he said: "Some of our miners were willing to pay $1 each a week for the support of the striking anthracite miners and some were not. The men who were willing to pay the money demanded that the officers of the company either discharge the men who wouldn't pay, or take the money out of their wages. The company declines to do this, and the strike is on. About



PAVING THE WAY TO SOCIALISM.
—*The Detroit News.*

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three thousand men are out, but we have a large force of convicts at work. We hire them from the State."

"On this 'grievance,'" remarks the Chattanooga *Times*, "a strike is ordered; and if ever we heard of a serious act being done on a wholly untenable and absurd pretext, this is one." The Columbia (S. C.) *State* declares that this is just the kind of a strike that has "brought labor-unions into ill repute." *The Wall Street Journal* (New York) calls the action of the miners "sheer madness." It adds:

"The facts seem almost incredible, but are absolutely as stated. If it were possible to aggravate the offense of the United Mine Workers' Union, such aggravation would be found in the fact that last July, after an extended conference between miners and operators, a contract was made by which the miners agreed to work for a specified time under specified conditions. And now because the company will not deliberately steal money from certain of its employees, the union calls its men out in defiance of its promised word. . . . Now, when a union tears up a contract deliberately entered into and does so because the other

GOVERNOR STONE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Who ordered out the Militia.

party to the contract will not steal, it simply places itself in the position of an outlaw. How is it possible to have any dealings with such a body?"

The Birmingham (Ala.) *Ledger*, published in the district of the strike, also believes that there was little cause for a strike. It says further:

"Our coal-mines are owned by the same men as the Pennsylvania mines, and they rejoice that our miners are quitting work and will have to stop sending help to their men in Pennsylvania. If the trusts had their choice, they would like for every union miner in Alabama to stop work and stay out until the fight in Pennsylvania is ended. For our men to strike now is exactly the thing most desired by the trust. It is a mistake to think that the trust wants to end the strike in the anthracite region. It does not intend that it shall end, except by the miners going back individually. The miners could not go back to the mines there now by their own vote to go to work. The men would have to apply individually.

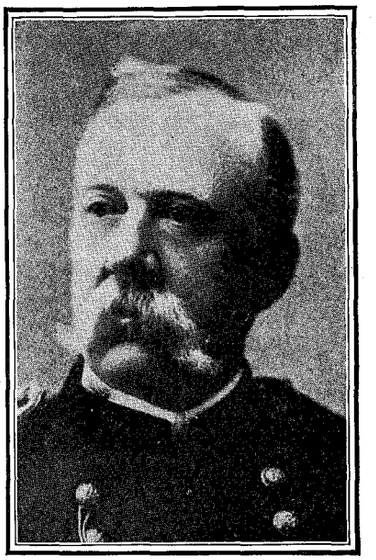
"Our miners are playing into the hand of the trust. It will be found that the trust will not yield anything. It wants the fight over unionism and non-unionism right now.

"*The Ledger* believes that the miners' union is one of the main reasons of the prosperity of the district. It has kept wages at fair figures and has prevented the miserable poverty of Europe from settling on our miners. It is the money of the wage-earners that has made this district prosperous. *The Ledger* would regret the day that the unions here had to see wages cut in any degree.

"These are days for the union leaders to think carefully, for the trusts have already thought and they want a fight and they want it now. Therefore *The Ledger* lays these things before its union readers, not as advice, but for them to think about."

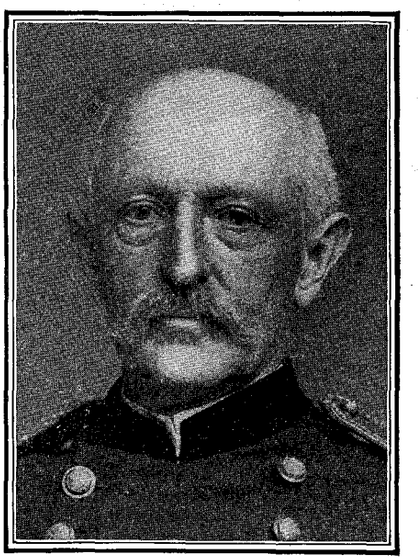
THE PRESIDENT AS A STRIKE SETTLER.

THE appeal of the operators to arbitration, after their many refusals, is credited by many journals to the efforts of President Roosevelt. His interference meets almost universal approval, although some newspapers think that he exceeded his constitutional rights, and created a somewhat questionable precedent. "The great mass of the people will see in the President's efforts only an honest and earnest desire to end an intolerable situation, and they will approve his course," says the Springfield *Republican;* and a wide reading of the newspapers of every shade of political opinion shows that such is the fact.



ADJT.-GEN. T. J. STEWART,
Pennsylvania Militia.

A few, however, are greatly alarmed. The New York *Sun*, which has viewed with affright the President's suggestions of federal control of the trusts and revision of the tariff by commission, experiences a similar sensation in regard to his strike conference. It is "extraordinary," "unprecedented," and "dangerous," says *The Sun*, and we are told further:



BRIG.-GEN. J. W. SCHALL,
Pennsylvania Militia.

"The President says that there are three parties concerned in the coal situation, the United Mine Workers, the operators, and the public.

"Has the President reflected upon the significance of this utterance? We can not believe that he has. We do not think that the President would wilfully put aside the Constitution. What the President says implies that he ignores the Constitution; but we shall not believe that until he himself so assures us.

"The President denies any consideration to the non-union

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laborers, to the men who want to go to work; yet under the Constitution there is no more sacred right guaranteed to a free people than the right of contract, the right of the free man to sell his labor as he pleases. The President can not afford to ignore that. It is of the very essence of the article of Liberty. Whither, then, is the President drifting? Does he not see his danger, the danger of the whole country?"

And the New York *Journal of Commerce*, while not trembling for the Constitution, refers to the President as a "meddler," and says:

"The President's course prolongs the complications; implies the inability of the combined state and federal forces to deal with the elements of disorder attached to the strike; so far magnifies before the public eye the importance and power of the unions; casts an unwarrantable stigma upon the position and rights of the operators, and adds a trades-union issue to the many unwelcome politico-economic questions of the hour. It is all petty fussiness, and something more serious. Worse by far than any possible strike is Mr. Roosevelt's seemingly uncontrollable penchant for impulsive self-intrusion."

Mr. Arthur J. Eddy, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, writes to *The Record-Herald* to condemn the President for "constituting himself a self-appointed tribunal for the settlement of a strike, making of the White House a court of last resort for the determination of labor troubles." Mr. Eddy goes on to say:

"Regardless of the merits of the controversy, the people should not permit the Chief Executive to attempt to exercise judicial functions under the hollow pretense that for the moment he is acting as a citizen and not in his executive capacity, when every one knows that it is only the executive position which gives him influence, and when there is the threat, scarcely veiled, that unless his demand for an immediate settlement be followed, the power of the Executive will be used in some way to compel obedience.

"When President Roosevelt summoned before him the contending parties in the coal strike, he acted beyond the pale of the Constitution and in defiance of the fundamental principles of our institutions; he usurped powers of intervention and dictation exercised at the present day by comparatively few monarchs.

"Immediately after the abortive hearing the President called together the available members of his Cabinet and the Commissioner of Labor to discuss the matter, thereby removing even the pretense that his intervention had been strictly unofficial.

"If this extraordinary precedent is to be followed, if future Presidents at their whim and fancy, or according to the exigencies of political campaigns, are to call contending parties before them to adjudge differences, the White House tribunal will become more potent than the Supreme Court, since it can enforce its mandates by vague threats of action on the part of the Department of Justice, of extra sessions, and of other steps and proceedings unknown to the regularly constituted tribunals.

"Where is this extension of executive power to end? To-day there is a coal strike in Pennsylvania, to-morrow a railway strike in Illinois, the next day a street-car strike in New York, and so on until the one strike tribunal will be the White House—for, how can the President intervene in one strike and refuse in another? Are the people of this country prepared to indorse the exercise of a function so foreign to the office and so certain of abuse? The inevitable consequences of the step taken by President Roosevelt, unrevoked, are not at present appreciated because the step is so extraordinary, but sober reflection will convince all classes—and the laboring classes first—that intervention by the President in controversies between labor and capital will be productive of untold mischief.

"In any given controversy a President would intervene either with or without a hearing of both sides on the merits. If he enters into a fair and exhaustive hearing, he is clearly usurping functions which are foreign to his office and which no one has invited him to exercise as a citizen. If he intervenes without investigating the merits, his action is not only unwarranted and unreasonable, but is an abuse of his exalted position, for, were it not for his official position, the contending parties would pay no attention to him, it being only the fear of what he can do as President which makes his arbitrary conduct of any consequence.

"Aside from the merits, discomforts, and consequences of the coal strike, irrespective of parties and classes, the action of President Roosevelt should be unequivocally condemned as a flagrant abuse of the Executive office—an abuse the repetition of which will not be tolerated."

A favorable view of the President may be seen in the following comment by the Boston *Transcript*:

"When Mr. Roosevelt was so suddenly and tragically called to the Presidency, a little over a year ago, there was a good deal of talk and a little head-shaking over his reputed impulsiveness. Men who admired his army record and his former political record of fearless reform might be heard to intimate that something besides courage and strenuousness would be needed in the new office he had to fill. And while the young President's ability and his very considerable political experience were recognized, his very virtues of character were made to plead against his chance of success as a President, and men of a conservative temper began to fear lest his single-eyed honesty of purpose and his supposedly headlong temperament should plunge him into premature or ill-deliberated policies.

"A year of President Roosevelt's administration has, however, displayed his character in a new light. Whether, being aware of his own impulsiveness, he has been upon his guard and preserved a statesmanlike moderation of judgment by the exercise of an iron self-control, or whether his reputed impulsiveness is really only a superficial and publicly exaggerated trait of a character intrinsically conservative, the fact remains that he has notably disappointed the forebodings of those who feared or professed to fear that his administration would be marked by demonstrations of the bull-in-the-china-shop order. To native energy he has added a kind of conservatism peculiarly his own; to love of decisive action he has added moderation of aim; and his real or supposed impulsiveness has been tempered with what is beginning to be considered a remarkable patience. These traits were indeed indicated by the attitude he assumed when he took up his high duties; but perhaps they were never fully appreciated until the speeches delivered during his recent tour were heard and read. And just now, above all, in the presence of the coal crisis, when so many citizens have come to look upon some direct assertion of federal authority as almost inevitable, the President's patience, his anxiety to avert all necessity for federal intervention in Pennsylvania's disordered sections and to do nothing without the completest legal warrant, stands outlined with unusual clearness against the background of impatient distress and of clamorous calls for him to do something startling and effectual."

Rights of Baseball "Rooters."—The game of baseball has been productive, in recent years, of some curious developments; but heretofore the "rooter" has kept clear of the courts. One William Newman, of New Orleans, who was recently put out of the grounds of a baseball club in that city for persistent gibing of the home team, has brought suit against the management of the club. Mr. Newman, after stating in his complaint how he enjoys the sport and that his sympathies are governed by his appreciation of the play and not by the contestants, whether it be the visiting or the home team, says that in giving expression of approval or disapproval to the respective contestants he "exercises a right that is free from restraint or control, either by the management of said association or any other person, so long as it is within the bounds of propriety and is not in itself objectionable or offensive to others."

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, commenting upon the incident, remarks:

"If he conducted himself in such a way upon the occasion noted, he should have the sympathy of all 'rooters,' and their good wishes that he may recover the full amount he claims. He occupied a seat in a part of the stand especially set apart for the most vigorous 'rooters' for the home club, and declares that he was ejected because he did not like the way it played and said so. The management, on the other hand, says he was offensive in his remarks and was therefore put off of the grounds. If this be so, and he passed the bounds of propriety, he was justly

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ejected, for one should be decent, even if noisy, however his emotions may be affected.

"The case will appeal to more people than Mr. Newman, for it will determine just how far a man may go in his 'knocking' or 'rooting'; and the question is raised if one may 'root' or 'knock' for one side, why may he not for another? It is a new question in baseball law, beyond the jurisdiction of the umpire. The courts have got it and the 'rooters' and 'knockers' will await the verdict with interest."

SOUTH CAROLINA SENTIMENT ON CHILD LABOR.

THE State of South Carolina, which has led several important movements in the history of the United States, now leads the South in the number of children under twelve working in its cotton-mills, and promises to lead the South in the making of laws that will take the children out. A statistical report on child labor published in the Chattanooga *Tradesman*, covering 300 of the 800 mills in the South, shows that one-half of the children covered in its report are employed in South Carolina. This report finds that there are 976 children in one-half the South Carolina mills, and if the other mills, which failed to report, contain an equal number, the State has between 1,900 and 2,000 children under twelve in its mills. Sentiment against this condition of affairs has been running pretty high in South Carolina in the last two or three years; the legislature lacked only two votes of passing an anti-child-labor law last winter, the Democratic state convention, last May, passed an anti-child-labor resolution by a vote of two to one, and the state papers report that a restrictive law will undoubtedly pass the coming legislature, which will meet in January.

"The record for the entire State shows that one-fourth of the entire cotton-mill employees are under the age of twelve years," reports *The Oconee News*, of Walhalla, S. C., and it declares that "it is high time for agitation and legislation." The two leading daily papers of the State, the Charleston *News and Courier* and the Columbia *State*, have already been quoted in these columns in advocacy of anti-child-labor laws, and the Yorkville (S. C.) *Yeoman* says that "the people of South Carolina are overwhelmingly in favor of such legislation." The Democratic party, adds the latter journal, "has come forward now as the champion of helplessness, to protect it from the greed and avarice of those vampires in commerce, who, by force of a subtler cunning, more robust minds and bodies and lax laws, are tempted by their grosser instincts to fatten and prosper on the helplessness and at the expense of the vitality and lives of these little ones. These vampires we speak of are making a commercial asset of the necessities of the children of the poor." And a similar feeling is expressed by the editor of the Fairfax (S. C.) *Enterprise*, who declares:

"Since I've found out the condition of the children who work in the mills, I no longer desire to have a cotton factory at Fairfax. I have seen those poor little pallid faces, those hopeless eyes, those pinched foreheads, where I could fancy the brains withering and drying up under the horrible monotony and sickening atmosphere. This curse of child labor counterbalances every advantage brought by the mills. It means the dying out of our native stock in South Carolina, and the demoralization of the fathers and mothers of these little ones."

The Florence (S. C.) *Times* reports that opinion in the State is strongly in favor of a restrictive law, and says that the candidates for the legislature "who keep their fingers on the public pulse" have "either expressed themselves positively in favor of the measure," or have kept "discreetly silent." And the Florence *Reform Advocate* says:

"If the question could be brought directly before the people of the State, the popular verdict would be in favor of a restrictive, but perhaps not a radical law, if we read the lessons of the recent primary elections aright. In Florence county this was made a campaign 'issue,' and it is a significant fact that not one single candidate placed himself on record in direct opposition to such legislation. All things considered, we anticipate the passage of a remedial measure at the January legislative session."

A surprisingly large number of South Carolina papers, however, in view of the statements just quoted, oppose restrictive legislation. The Laurens *Advertiser* ridicules the idea that the children in the mills are ill-used, and remarks that the editorials against child labor seem to reveal "child labor at the newspaper desks," which ought to be prohibited by law. The whole commotion is "a tempest in a teapot," says the Union *Times*, which adds: "All the mills that we have visited employ children in the light work departments, and we have as yet failed to see or hear of discontent among the children, who always seem to us cheerful and as full of mischief as the average children to be found anywhere. The room bosses, generally speaking, seem to be very kind to the children." The Greenville *News*, which has expressed the opinion that there is "absolutely no abuse of the

WHITE SLAVERY.
Northern Capital and Southern Child Labor.
—*The New York American and Journal.*

moral, educational, or physical rights of the mill children," and which has said that "the demand of unbalanced enthusiasts for special legislation" is "mischievous" and "calculated to disturb the happy relations existing between the employers and employees," now asks that the law, if passed, be made to include farm-boys, and all children under twelve, and carry a provision for compulsory education. The child-labor sentiment "has been the product of false representations," declares the Columbia *Record*, and it urges that "since the mills have agreed amongst themselves to eliminate all child labor as soon as possible, legislation on the subject is not needed, and well enough should be let alone." The Manning *Times* sees no prospect of a compulsory education law, and argues that if the children are turned out of the mills they are likely to become vagabonds; and the Bamberg *Herald* fears that a restrictive law might interfere with family relations. "When the State undertakes all the paternal duties, when children will be fed, clothed, and educated by the Government," then *The Herald* will be "willing for that Government to say where, when, and how they shall work." A restrictive law, declares the Abbeville *Press and Banner*, is "class legislation"; it "denies to mothers the natural right to care for their young in their own way," it "would encourage lying on the part of parents as to the ages of their children," it

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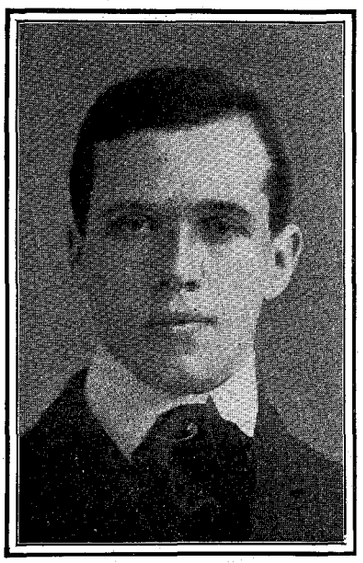
"would enforce idleness," which has a tendency to immorality, and it would cut off poor people from their means of support. The editor suggests, instead, a state commission to regulate conditions in factory towns in ways that would benefit the health and morals of the operatives, and suggests that men who live on the earnings of their children should be made to work or be treated as vagrants. Schools should be furnished, and the children "should be required to go to school or to work," since idleness is "the greatest menace to morals and good citizenship," and "should not be tolerated."

THE BOYCOTT AS A CONSPIRACY.

"A MONSTROUS conspiracy" of the labor-unions "to put up prices, to stem all the forces of economic laws, and rise upon the ruins of their victims" is the way Mr. Walter Gordon Merritt, of Danbury, Conn., refers to the boycott, in a little pamphlet which he is sending out. The pamphlet is well printed and neatly made up, but the printer in whose office the work was done neglects, for obvious reasons, to put his imprint on his work. Nor does it bear the "union label." Danbury contains some thirty hat factories, and all but three of the factories have been "unionized." The three firms that are holding out against the unions are experiencing all the compelling forces that the unions can bring to bear, including the force of the boycott. Mr. Merritt has been living in the thick of this fight, and has developed some pretty clear and forcible ideas on his side of the subject. "The boycott is used in defiance of right, and as a power to subdue both employers and employees who dare to exercise their liberties," we are told, and the union label, which makes the boycott possible, "is a club to coerce employers and injure independent workmen," and is all the worse because it acts so silently. Mr. Merritt says further:



WALTER GORDON MERRITT.

"The boycott policy of the trade-unions . . . has been negligently ignored by newspapers and other periodicals. It is only actual physical violence against the rights of liberty and property that has received any considerable attention. The more peaceable methods of encroaching on these same rights have been left uncriticized. While the open and forcible infliction of injury will never succeed in winning public approbation or the consent of the courts, the more peaceable methods are the more alarming because so subtle in their operation. Tho they are fully as great an encroachment on individual and public rights and cause as much substantial damage they are more easily disguised and concealed and to superficial observation are not so flagrant. It is this permanently established system of ruining others that demands public opposition—the ceaseless gnawing of the silent boycott."

Domination by boycott, we are informed, "is literally a reign of terror." To quote again:

"Tho the articles manufactured by independent manufacturers may be better or cheaper than those of union manufacture, the consumer does not have access to them, for they lack the union label or sanction of the unions, which is the necessary passport to reach the market. Retailers and jobbers dare not buy them. Extravagant as the phrase may seem, it is literally a reign of terror. Let it be emphasized that these are not strike conditions, but the ceaseless boycotting of goods during peaceful times when public sentiment is indifferent. It has not the excuse of angry passion or sudden impulse. It is the result of an elaborate and premeditated scheme to bring to disaster and ruin all non-union manufacturers and employees, and to deprive them of their inalienable right to the unimpeded pursuit of a livelihood.

"Except in towns where union sentiment is predominant, this does not ordinarily take the form of popular boycott by the consumer. The average purchaser does not know whether he is buying a union or non-union article. A majority undoubtedly would not recognize the union label. This emblem of tyranny and injustice is generally situated in an inconspicuous place. It is not the influence wielded over the consuming public that makes the boycott so successful; it is the terror and fright excited in the minds of the jobber and retailer when the walking delegate appears. They fear that their trade will be boycotted if they buy non-union goods, and would rather buy goods against which there is no opposition and the purchase of which would make them no enemies. As there is no organized anti-union sentiment, they think they will remain on the safe side and buy only union goods."

Nor is this the worst. After the thumbscrew comes the rack. Says Mr. Merritt:

"It sometimes happens that this general and continuous boycott is not disastrous enough to satisfy the unions, and they institute what is termed a special boycott. Some independent manufacturer, because of his victory in a strike or because of unusual business success and the failure of their ordinary efforts to injure him, will arouse their antagonism and his name will be virulently denounced in the usual terms of demagogical extravagance. All union men will be exhorted to become active in the destruction of his business. Special agents follow his salesmen from point to point and secure the countermand of orders just placed.

"Such is the boycott by a reign of terror—terror to the dealer lest his name too be added to the unfair list and he will be unable to find a market for his goods. It is enforcing the boycott by a boycott and fear of boycott. People must attack others that they be not attacked themselves. Many who condemn such a policy as repugnant to justice, fair play, and honest competition in which the most competent succeeds, are obliged to cooperate in it for self-defense."

Now for the legal aspects of this "conspiracy":

"The illegality of the boycott can scarcely be questioned. A boycott can not even be justified when done for purposes of competition, but the unions here have no such excuse. Their direct motive is the injury and the ruin of the manufacturer. To be sure, their ultimate object is the amelioration of their own condition, but that is too remote to permit the boycott to be termed by any such euphemistic name as competition. It is a monstrous conspiracy to put up prices, to stem all the forces of economic laws, and rise upon the ruins of their victims. Of true competition they know nothing, and if all they and their advocates claim for them were true, they would not be obliged to resort to the ruin of non-union citizens in order to rise. If they were seeking to improve sanitary conditions and the efficiency of labor, and were succeeding in so doing, they would not be afraid to compare a union article with a non-union article of the same grade. If their objects were so commendable and they were improving industrial conditions, public sympathy and public interest would assure them the market without the use of the boycott. It would not be indispensable to their success that non-union goods should be kept out of the market. As it is they rise not by the superiority of their own work, but by the destruction of their competitors.

"The boycott of the market is in no sense competition and has no defense in law or justice. According to the definitions of certain courts it is a wilful and intentional infliction of injury in order to attain some object. It is an organized effort to exclude a person from business relations with others by intimidation. A man's business is his property, and he is entitled to protection from unlawful interference therewith. It is based upon the

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fundamental rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which are recognized in our Declaration of Independence. It declared all men to be born free and independent, and to have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and property, and of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property."

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR THE COAL COMPANIES.

WHILE all sorts of radical remedies for the anthracite strike were suggested, including the government ownership proposition inserted in the New York State Democratic platform and quoted at the end of this article, the only one that has gone beyond suggestion is the petition that a receiver be appointed to carry on the business of the coal companies. A bill in equity, asking for such a receiver, has been filed in the Massachusetts supreme court by "A. Litchfield and others," who base their contention on the theory that the public have a right to have coal. It appears that Mr. Herman W. Chaplin, a Boston lawyer, started the agitation for a receivership by a little pamphlet in which he stated that the United States Supreme Court—

"has ruled, in conformity with common-law decisions in England and this country, that the owners of property who invite the public to become dependent upon them for means of subsistence or welfare, cease by that invitation and the usage which follows it to have absolute control over their own property. On the contrary, the public acquires by such invited usage an interest in the employment of such property, which, so far as it goes, is quite as complete and fundamental as that which the owners themselves possess."

Mr. Chaplin quotes, in support of his contention, the language of Chief-Justice Waite in the "Granger" cases in 1877, in which he said:

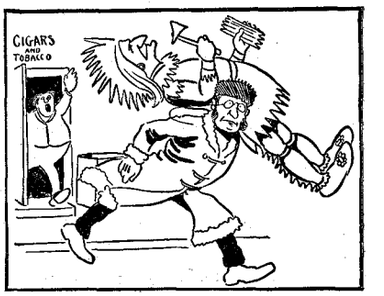
"We find that when private property is affected with a public interest it ceases to be *juris privati* only. This was said by Lord Chief Justice Hale more than two hundred years ago . . . and has been accepted without objection as an essential element in the law of property ever since. Property does become clothed with a public interest when used in a manner to make it of public consequence and affect the community at large. When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest he in effect grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good to the extent of the interest he has thus created. He may withdraw his grant by discontinuing the use, but so long as he maintains the use he must submit to the control."

EVERYBODY WILL RUN TO THE FIRES.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

In accordance with this theory, it is held that the coal companies have failed in their duty of providing coal, and it is argued that a receiver should be appointed who will mine coal in such a manner and with such rates of wages and such prices for goods produced and sold as the court shall from time to time deem proper. The suit is brought in Massachusetts, the Boston despatches say, because the Pennsylvania corporations doing business in Massachusetts have to make reports to Massachusetts officials and are amenable to the Massachusetts courts and laws. They have offices and agents there, and can be debarred from Massachusetts by the State courts.

The New York *World* looks favorably upon the receivership scheme. It says:

"It has the great merit of being a remedy both lawful and equitable in its character. Public opinion will insist that the public rights shall be enforced by means that are not only lawful but just. The vested rights of the coal companies, like all other rights of property, must be fully recognized and protected. A receivership has no element of confiscation in it. It is not government ownership, but simply the administration by the court, as a public trustee, of the business of a corporation whose directors are unable themselves to administer it and protect the public interests.



A HARD WINTER FOR WOODEN INDIANS.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

"As *The World* pointed out when the strike was in its infancy, the presidents of the coal companies misunderstand their situation. They have acquired the habit of regarding and treating the coal-mines as their property in the absolutely private sense. That cardinal error has inspired their refusal to entertain proposals either of arbitration, mediation, compromise, concession, or even consultation with the lawful representatives of their late employees. These corporations have, in fact, no such absolute proprietary right to the mines themselves, but only franchises authorizing them to operate the same—to mine coal. They are nothing more than agents of the State for the performance of a public duty and the supply of a public necessity. It is time to bring these fundamental truths home to them by whatever 'due process of law' is most equitable, just, and immediately available.

"The mines must be opened! The coal famine must be ended!"

On the other side, the Philadelphia *Press* declares that Mr. Chaplin's contention "is sheer lunar law," and says that the petition "is a pure figment in procedure and of no practical value or weight whatever." *The Press* also believes that "the Massachusetts courts have no jurisdiction," and it goes on to say:

"This petition, which is empty and foolish to a degree which few laymen can understand, is a pendant to a plea put forward in a pamphlet by the lawyer filing the petition that the coal corporations are subject to regulation because the Supreme Court in the Illinois elevator cases declared that corporations and private property 'charged with a public interest' were so subject. This phrase 'public interest,' however, does not in the least mean a subject in which the public is interested. It means a corporation exercising a specific public power, as does a common carrier. Such a corporation is undoubtedly liable to regulation if it refuses to discharge the purpose for which these public powers are conferred. If a railroad corporation or other corporation engaged as a common carrier were to refuse to pay reasonable wages, or wages which were held to be reasonable by the court, it is probable that the court would have a right to appoint a receiver to carry on the business of a corporation and to discharge its public functions interrupted by its refusal to pay reasonable wages."

The appearance of the government ownership plank in the New York State Democratic platform is credited largely to the efforts of ex-Mayor McGuire, of Syracuse. It is as follows:

"We advocate the national ownership and operation of the anthracite coal-mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain with just compensation to owners. Ninety per cent. of the

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anthracite coal deposits of the world being in the State of Pennsylvania, national ownership can but be in the interest of the whole people.

"Fuel, like water, being a public necessity, we advocate national ownership and operation of the mines as a solution of the problem which will relieve the country from the sufferings which follow differences between labor and capital in the anthracite mines. This course will insure peace in the mining regions and remove the cause for differences leading not only to suffering, but ofttimes to bloodshed and insurrection.

"It will relieve the consumers of coal, not only in this State, but throughout the whole country; insure steady employment and ample compensation to labor; transfer children from the mines to the schools; insure, strengthen, and preserve the stability of the business interests and popular institutions of our country. Whatever differences of opinion may exist over other propositions of public ownership, the propriety of that policy as applied to anthracite coal-mines must be apparent to every citizen."

Chicago Losing the Lake Commerce.—According to the tonnage figures of the Treasury bureau of statistics, Chicago has, in one season, dropped from first to fourth place in commercial importance as a lake port. The government reports give the registered tonnage of the five lake ports that are in the two-million class, together with the number of vessels cleared for the seven months ending July 31, 1902, as follows;

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Duluth	1,437	2,429,448
Milwaukee	2,448	2,372,771
Cleveland	1,845	2,299,645
Chicago	3,093	2,254,412
Buffalo	1,592	2,099,228

The Chicago *Record-Herald* believes that this sudden decline is caused by the "tunnel obstructions" in the Chicago River, which keep out the heavy deep-draft vessels. *The Record-Herald* says further:

"That Chicago has dropped to fourth place in the matter of lake tonnage will doubtless be a revelation to most Chicagoans. Of course Chicago's prestige as the commercial distributing center of the continent does not depend upon lake traffic, but there is no reason, outside of the tunnel obstructions, why it should not stand at the head of all lake ports in total tonnage and vessel clearances. If there was any doubt as to the cause of this decline in tonnage it is entirely removed by a glance at the figures showing the number of vessels cleared. It will be seen that while Duluth, with a tonnage of 2,429,448, cleared 1,437 vessels, Chicago, standing fourth in the list, cleared more than twice as many vessels as Duluth.

"It is easy to see what would happen to Chicago if the river were cleared of all tunnel and center-pier obstructions. It would not only admit the 3,093 light-draft vessels that cleared at this port this season, but also the deep-draft vessels such as enter and clear at the ports of Duluth and Milwaukee.

"It is also very easy to see what will happen to Chicago if these obstructions are not removed very soon. With the lake traffic gradually drifting into the larger bottoms drawing from eighteen to twenty-one feet of water, the lake commerce of this port is certain to decline from this time on.

"And Mayor Harrison more than any other influence is responsible for the continuance of the tunnel obstruction to Chicago's commerce."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

EFFIGIES of the coal barons would make a little fire.—*The Detroit News.*

COKE and Littleton were never before so closely associated in the non-legal mind.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THE football season is fairly opened, some of the gashes being from four to six inches long.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

BY putting a Sir in front of Ambassador Herbert's name, King Edward insured his cordial reception in this country.—*The Detroit News.*

A NEW YORK judge has decided that a sandwich doesn't constitute a meal. We knew that twenty years ago.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

IT is suggested that Mr. Baer might jail the strikers for vagrancy, as they have no visible means of support, and then work the mines with convict labor.

THEY are now accusing Tom Johnson of being a tax-dodger. But if all the other tax-dodgers vote for him he can win anything he tries for.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WHAT a wonderful hit the producers of some nerve tonic could make by getting testimonials from Baer and his fellow-operators.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

WOOD has gone up to $16 a cord in some parts of New England. At this rate it will soon be more profitable to produce real nutmegs.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PIETRO MASCAGNI and General Booth came over in the same steamer. Perhaps Pietro has agreed to raise the level of Salvationist music.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

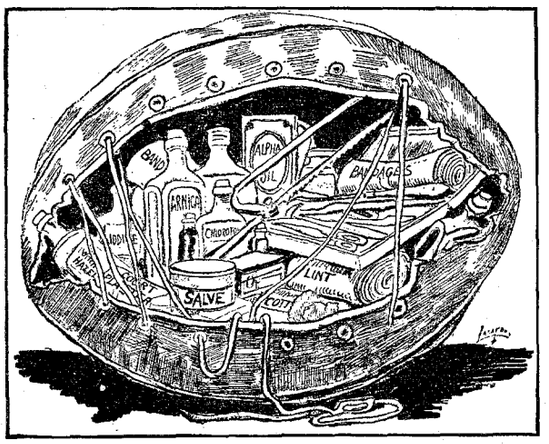
IT is being predicted that the New York *Sun* will be a Democratic newspaper again before long. And just as we thought everything was getting along so well, too.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A White House bulletin announces that the President is doing very well. That seems to be the general opinion, with a minority opinion by certain gentlemen in the transportation industry.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

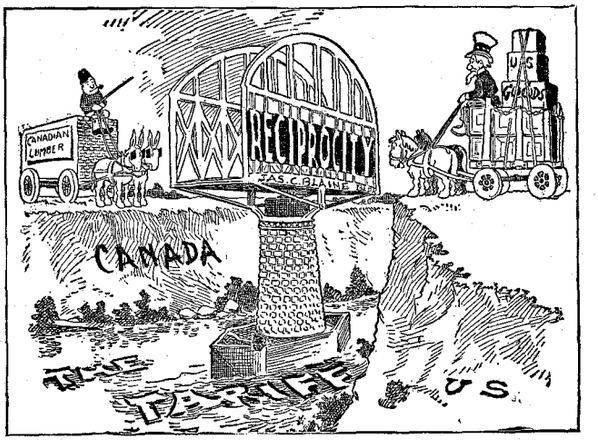
THE organist who played "Throw Out the Life Line, Some One is Drifting Away" when Bird Sim Coler addressed the Y. M. C. A. yesterday was either a Republican or a prophet, or both.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THE President's "good offices" are just now the hope of all the country. It is not the first time, however, that the eyes of a great number of patriots have been hopefully fixed on the President's good offices.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

AFTER reading the comments of the New York Republican and Democratic papers concerning Candidate Coler we are convinced that he is a poor, weak, despicable person, who is endowed with the highest qualities of earnest manhood and the possessor of unimpeachable integrity.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*



THE FOOTBALL OPENING.
—*The Kansas City Journal.*



THE OPEN BRIDGE.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

SOME DUBIOUS OPENINGS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

TENDENCIES IN MODERN GERMAN FICTION.

IN a survey of the essential characteristics of the modern German novel, which appears in the London *Pilot* (August 30), the writer finds it difficult to account for the neglect of German fiction, much of which, he thinks, "has a fresher, more spontaneous and romantic note than is to be discerned elsewhere in modern European fiction." This neglect seems to him the more remarkable in view of the "popularity and laudations that the crudest and most sensational novels of Italy, Scandinavia, and Belgium receive in England," and he concludes that "one of the causes operating in the creation of this disfavor is undoubtedly to be found in the 'nationality' sentiment that permeates much of the best German fiction, rendering it more acceptable to a people dominated by common racial ideas than to Europe generally." The writer continues:

PETER ROSEGGER.

ERNST VON WILDENBRUCH.

"Sudermann, the principal exponent of the ultra-naturalist school in Germany, is a notable exception. He is almost wholly free from the sympathies and influences that are so potent with his countrymen, and in consequence he is almost the only contemporary German novelist who enjoys any fame outside his own country. And even Sudermann was almost unknown in England till the appearance on the stage of two of his most striking dramas, 'Die Ehre' and 'Magda,' altho his greater work, 'Frau Sorge,' and its successor 'Der Katzenstag,' appeared as far back as 1887 and 1889. I believe I am accurate in stating that neither of these novels has appeared in a satisfactory English version, yet artistically, both from the point of view of *motif* and treatment, there is more justification in 'Frau Sorge' for the celebrity that Sudermann has achieved than in any qualities presented by his dramas. Even in 'Frau Sorge,' where the realism is less than elsewhere vitiated by an ineradicable and incurable want of elevation and idealism, there is to be found occasionally something that irritates—an absence of the perceptiveness which would make him unerringly sure of the limits of art and of the fitness of certain moral conflicts and problems for its exercise. This want of moral harmony in 'Frau Sorge' reveals itself in the figure of a father on the point of committing an offense that will dishonor his family, and is only avoided by his death. It is a still more obtrusive element in 'Katzensteg,' which has for its central figure a young man of exalted ideas, whose whole life and energies are consumed in the generous effort to restore the honor of his family name that has been stained by his own father. But side by side with this loyalty and courage which claim our sympathy and admiration, the phases of a sensual passion, peculiarly hateful in its circumstances, is described with the minute detail of a spectator; and the effect of the work, notwithstanding its intensity of interest, its subtlety and vigor of character drawing, and in parts its really fine technique, is jarring alike to the esthetic and moral sense. So that the final verdict on 'Katzensteg' must be the assigning it to a high place amongst those samples of subtle talent that are nevertheless inadmissible to the wide and catholic kingdom of art. This radical flaw in Sudermann's art, sometimes in central situation, sometimes, as in the striking book 'Es War,' in its entire philosophical outlook and treatment, might easily tempt us to miss such excellences as a strong dramatic faculty that is employed with great force in the elucidation of problems, masterly painting of certain types of character, and faithful yet vivid presentation of landscape."

Turning from the highly modern and complex methods of Sudermann to the simplicity and primitive atmosphere of Peter Rosegger's peasant stories is almost, declares the writer, "to step back into an earlier and less conscious century." We quote again:

"In the volume of delightful sketches called 'Alsich noch jung war,' instinct with truth and happy observation, Rosegger recalls his childhood and youth with mingled fidelity and imaginativeness. Many of the incidents, in particular the fresh and vivid description of his pilgrimage as a little shepherd boy from Styria to Vienna to 'see the great Emperor' (who had long been buried in the capacious burial-ground), recall some of the most charming pages in Rousseau's childhood. A true child of the mountains and forests of his native home, and with a deep penetrative insight into the life of the peasant, a realist capable of discerning the poetry of the commonest life, Rosegger's works deserve to have a popularity beyond Germany; and one or two of his romances, the collection I have named, and 'Martin der Mann,' pervaded as they are by a wholesome homely humor, would repay any reader in sympathy with German ideas and traditions. Another variety of village tales, laid for the most part in Bavaria, and less poetic but stronger in dramatic interest and conception, has been contributed by L. Ganghofer, whose dramas, particularly one in which the central figure is the sculptor of images at Ammergau, have had an immense vogue in Germany."

The most popular of German novelists, we are told, and "one curiously unaffected by modern complexities and speculative theories," is Ernst von Wildenbruch, "whose pure, lively, interesting, and cleverly wrought stories may be warmly recommended for 'family reading.'" The writer in *The Pilot* says further:

"At a first glance it is hard for an English person to comprehend wherein lie the immense popularity and even influence that Wildenbruch's novels command, not over the multitudes alone, but also over the lettered and professional classes; for like our own Trollope, his themes and conditions are generally of the most commonplace description, and his crowded canvases often contain no single figure that is removed from ordinary every-day character. But Wildenbruch strikes a deeper national note than it was ever in the power of Trollope to evoke, and the sentiments of patriotism, of Fatherland, of Germanic tradition and home that penetrate every page of his stories are those to which every modern German-speaking person, whatever his age, and even his class, quickly and passionately responds. In his earlier life Wildenbruch was a soldier and a diplomatist, and many of the incidents and scenes described in the books 'Kinder Thränen,' and 'Das Edle Blut,' are his own personal experiences, and familiar by tradition to the humblest of his readers. His slightly florid style is seen to the best advantage in the novel called 'Der Astronom,' which, tho by no means the

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most popular, is, in my judgment, his *chef d'œuvre*, and the most intellectual expression of his talent."

Reference is also made by the writer to Adolph Wilbrandt, a disciple of Nietzsche, whose stories are, for the most part, "studies of modern character pervaded by a melancholy and often depressing sense of the burden of life"; to "Emil Marriot" (the pseudonym of a woman), whose "powerful, strange, and quasi-morbid novel, 'Der Geistliche Tod,' depicting the soul-struggles and tragedy of a young man, created a great stir in Germany at the time of its appearance"; and to Max Kretzer, whose "remarkable book called 'Das Gesicht Christi,' tho not entirely successful, has so profound a significance, so deep an interest both on its moral and poetic side, and contains so many ideas that are less national than universal, and is, in short, so far more serious an achievement than anything of the same kind that we have seen in this country, that it is worth, and repays, very careful study and attention."

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN ENGLISH EYES.

HAVING worried considerably over the prospect of American industrial supremacy, our English cousins are now going to work to account for it, and many of them have concluded that it is due to our system of education, especially of technical education. *The Saturday Review* (London, September 13) devotes considerable space to the matter. As is its wont, it betrays in its article a certain feeling of hostility to everything American. Yet it can not deny that we are accomplishing our object, which, according to the writer, is the making of "the finest commercial instruments in the world" out of our youths. He says:

"With all the talk about sociological and ethical and cultural aims in education, the aim of the leading educational theorists in America at present is directed toward a system which will make the American man the finest commercial instrument in the world. The American ideal is to make America the leader in all the departments of practical life, and the education of the young American is to be directed mainly to that end. To do things, to be observant and quick of eye, to be ingenious in contrivance, to be clever in manipulating all kinds of material from early years in order that school life may by a graded process lead up to the actual business of life, is the system which American educationists are most intent on establishing for the budding American intellect. There are advocates of the old classical drill, but they are a diminishing quantity; and the universities are making wide their gates to admit the new classes of pupils who are being educated in the reformed secondary schools. . . . . .

"In America there is undoubtedly a more vivid interest in education throughout all classes of the people than there is in England. It is seen to be related to personal and national success much more clearly there than it is here. More municipal interest is shown in it. . . . The Americans are in the full tide of theories of education which apparently reverse the older conceptions. The more remote from ordinary life education was, the more valuable it was considered to be, according to those conceptions, as an intellectual and moral discipline. This is quite passionately denied by American educationists. They are indignant that their aim should be supposed to be mere money-making! They hold that business, which may engage all the higher intellectual faculties and develop all sides of character, should no longer be considered as an inferior sphere of activity to the so-called intellectual professions. The highest aim of man is to realize his faculties in acts, and the education that enables him to do this is the best. If their kind of education is not to be given, they insist that the bulk of the people must remain uneducated, as the classical curriculum is not only not available for them but would be by no means suitable for their purpose. It is a democratic education, not an exclusive one, and the claim for it is not merely that it is an alternative but that it is superior in pure educational results. That may be the honest opinion of educational theorists in America where enthusiasts abound. They express them in the American style, which we are warned often expresses a great deal more than the writer means. The commercial high school, wrote one of them, 'is based on principles eternal, and is a product of the heart universal.' But the popular demand for practical education has really arisen from the ambition of the Americans to beat each other and the world in commerce and industry. That kind of education is the instrument they want, and we do not see how any nation, to defend itself against them, can remain superior or indifferent to it. But—a man is worn out at thirty-two in Chicago."

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE "FLOOD OF BOOKS."

IN the title of a recent book, "The Literary Deluge," is indicated what is fast becoming the most noticeable characteristic of the literary epoch in which we live. It is estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 books are published annually in this country alone, and the printing-press multiplies each of these volumes at least, on an average, 5,000 times. How shall we regard this veritable "flood of books"? Does it serve or impede the cause of true literature? Dr. Henry Van Dyke, our well-known American litterateur and clergyman, is disposed to view the situation cheerfully. He declares (in the New York *Times Saturday Review*, October 4):

"After all, is it not better that a hundred unnecessary books should be published than that one good and useful book should be lost? Nature's law of parsimony is arrived at by a process of expense. The needless volumes, like the infertile seeds, soon sink out of sight; and the books that have life in them are taken care of by the readers who are waiting somewhere to receive and cherish them."

Writing, continues Dr. Van Dyke, has been a thing of some solace to the human race, and it brings joy to the writer as well as to the reader. There is no short-cut, he maintains, to the elimination of unworthy literature. The only way to work out the problem is "for the writers to try to write as well as they can, and for the publishers to publish the best that they can get, and for the great company of readers to bring a healthy appetite, a clean taste, and a good digestion to the feast that is prepared for them." Dr. Van Dyke says further:

"I have been thinking to-day of the preparation of the feast. How much hard and pleasant labor has gone into the making of the books that will come out this autumn! The group of workers is not large, compared with the number of people who live in these United States, and of whom perhaps 20,000,000 are in some sense readers. But this small company of literary folk have had a good time with their work, I will warrant, in spite of the fact that some of it has been difficult.

"Not a few of them I know, good comrades and honest craftsmen; and my thoughts go out to them from this little workshop—a deserted farmhouse, with nothing but a table and a chair for furniture, and with a tranquil outlook from the open door over rolling hills and shining water—my thoughts ramble away to the other writers who have been busy with their books during these summer days, and who are now probably putting on the last touches in the way of a preface, the garnish of the dish.

"Scholars have been sifting and arranging the results of their studies in great libraries. Observers of men and manners have been traveling and taking notes in strange lands and in the foreign parts of their own country. Teachers of life and morals have been trying to give their lessons a convincing and commanding form. Critics have been seeking to express the secrets of good work in arts and letters. Students of nature have been bringing together the records of their companionship with birds and beasts and flowers. Story-tellers have been following their dream-people through all kinds of adventures to joyful or sorrowful ends. And poets, a few, have been weaving their most delicate fancies and their deepest thoughts into verse.

"In what different places and under what various conditions these men and women have been working! Some of them in great cities, in spacious rooms filled with books; others in quiet

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country places, in little 'dens' of bare and simple aspects; some among the tranquillizing influences of the mountains; others where they could feel the inspiration of an outlook over the tossing, limitless plains of the ocean; a few, perhaps, in tents among the trees, or in boats on the sea—tho, for my part, it is difficult to understand how any one can actually write out-of-doors. The attractions of nature are so close and so compelling that it is impossible to resist them. Out-of-doors for seeing and hearing, thinking and feeling. In-doors for writing."

The writers of to-day are much better recompensed than their predecessors, and for this at least should be thankful. It is true that the number of Americans who actually make a good living by literature alone is very small (Dr. Van Dyke estimates the number at less than two-score); but there has been a decided gain "along the line of enlarged opportunities and better remuneration for magazine, newspaper, and editorial work." Dr. Van Dyke does not grudge the wealthy authors their generous salaries:

"When I hear that the brilliant creator of 'The Mountain of Derision' has just built a mansion at Laxedo, or that the author of 'The Turning Point' is driving a four-in-hand through the White Mountains, it does not cause me a single pang of discontent. My contribution to that mansion, according to the present rate of royalty, was about 40 cents, and to the support of the equipage I have given perhaps 30 cents. In each case I received good value for my money—pleasant and, I trust, not unprofitable hours. This expense irks me far less than the extra $3 or $4 a ton that I shall probably have to pay for coal this winter.

"But I would not be understood as agreeing to the general proposition that the possession of four-in-hands and the like is necessary, or even favorable, to the production of good literature. Of course, if a man has extraordinary luck, he may find some competent person to take care of his luxuries for him, while he gives himself to the enjoyment of his work and lives almost as comfortably as if he had never bought them. But, as a rule, it may be taken for granted that plain living is congenial to high thinking. A writer in one of the English periodicals a couple of years ago put forth the theory that the increase of pessimism among authors was due to the eating of too much and too rich food. Among other illustrations he said that Ibsen was inordinately given to the pleasures of the table. However that may be, it is certain that the literary life, at its best, is one that demands a clear and steady mind, a free spirit, and great concentration of effort. The cares of a splendid establishment and the distractions of a complicated social life are not likely, in the majority of cases, to make it easier to do the best work. Most of the great books, I suppose, have been written in rather small rooms."

The real value of an author's life, concludes Dr. Van Dyke, must be sought in "the quality of the ideas and feelings that possess him, and in the effort to embody them in his work." Furthermore:

"The delight of clear and steady thought, of free and vivid imagination, of pure and strong emotion; the fascination of fishing for the right words, which sometimes come in shoals like herring, so that the net can hardly contain them, and at other times are more shy and fugacious than the wary trout which refuse to be lured from their hiding-places; the pleasure of putting the fit phrase in the proper place, of making a conception stand out plain and firm with no more and no less than is needed for its expression, of doing justice to an imaginary character so that it shall have its own life and significance in the world of fiction, of working a plot or an argument clean through to its inevitable close—these inward and unpurchasable joys are the best wages of the men and women who write. And beyond a doubt, in spite of cynic's sneer, these rewards have already come to many of the authors who have been busy this summer preparing the autumnal feast of books."

The Heine Memorial in Berlin.—In Berlin is a dwelling-place (32 Taubenstrasse) once occupied by Heinrich Heine, and now bearing a syenite tablet announcing this fact. Some of Heine's German admirers have recently had made a bas-relief of the poet, which is soon to be set in the house. The *Gartenlaube* (Berlin) gives the following account of this new memorial:

"The portrait is cast in bronze from the model of the sculptor Berwald-Schwerin, and shows in more than life-size the head of the youthful poet as he may have looked in 1823, when he lived in this house. The face is still beardless, the hair falls over the high forehead, and the delicate profile stands forth expressively from the background decorated with branches of oak leaves. As an inscription two lines from Heine's poem 'Night Thoughts' have been chosen:

THE NEW HEINE BAS-RELIEF.

Deutschland hat ewigen Bestand,
Es ist ein kerngesundes Land.
(Germany has eternal stability;
It is a land sound at the core.)

"Hugo Berwald has used as a model for his successful work the original bronze of David d'Angers and an old etching made by Ludwig Emil Grimm."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOLSTOY'S LITERARY JUBILEE.

RUSSIAN periodicals have been observing the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of Count Tolstoy's first literary work, "The Story of My Childhood," and a more formal celebration by the world of letters, art, and social reform is being planned. Count Tolstoy has recently recovered from a serious illness—the third this year, and one which it was feared might prove fatal—and the joy over his restoration to health and activity adds zest and enthusiasm to the manifestations of appreciation, pride, and gratitude elicited by the occasion.

The critics of the period which saw Tolstoy's literary advent discerned his rare endowment and talent, and predicted a brilliant and distinguished future for him. Reviews of his career, development, and influence are numerous and eulogistic, even those who have opposed him in religious, ethical, and political controversy paying high tribute to his rare merit as an artist, humanitarian, and apostle of righteousness and brotherhood. Russia's leading critic, N. K. Michailowsky, writes as follows in the *Rousskaye Bogatstvo*, a Radical and important monthly not in sympathy with the Tolstoyan philosophy:

"Reflecting on the whole course of the literary activity of this 'great writer of the Russian soil' [in Turgeneff's phrase] we see that alike in his master works and in his errors, often very considerable ones, he always, from the first to the last line ever penned by him, was and is *himself*, reckoning with his own conscience alone, proof against the prejudices of his own environment as well as against world-prejudices, so to speak; that, tho he more than once changed his views, he never yielded or retreated under any external pressure. In a sense, he is more than a great writer to us—he is the living, personified symbol of the dignity of literature."

The *Novoye Vremya*, by no means an adherent of the Tolstoyan philosophy, says that Tolstoy is now recognized as the world's supreme artist—as a master who is not even below the Shakespearian level so far as breadth, scope, universality, psychological insight, sympathy with nature and humanity, and command of technique are concerned. Tolstoy's chief distinc-

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tion, however, it continues, is found in the rare harmony between his artistic personality and the human, ordinary, practical side of his nature. To quote the paper:

"As an artist, he depicted that about which he had lived and felt in mind and heart. As a man, he felt and had his being in everything he wrote, ever actuated by high and pure impulses. His works are genuine autobiographical documents.

"His gospel of love, of return from over-refined and over-ripe civilization to simple natural existence; his philippics against the corruption of manners; his original conception of individual salvation, expounded with moving naïveté; his moral paradoxes that often traverse the practical reason and the settled results of scientific inquiry—all these fully harmonize with the individuality of this noblest thinker of the century just past. His literary activity has unquestionably increased the sum of elevated thoughts and sentiments which may serve as the basis of the moral life.

"The exceptional nobility of his soul manifests itself in his absolute truthfulness, profound sincerity, humanity, and complete independence of opinion and persons. It is on this account that his influence on the hearts of his readers is greater than that of any other modern artist or writer of world-wide renown."

The language of eulogy and admiration permits little variety. The above specimens indicate the esteem in which the prophet-artist is held in his own country. A correspondent of the Moscow *Viedomosti* gives interesting information in regard to the Count's present literary plans and undertakings. He states that Tolstoy is hard at work finishing several distinct productions. One of these is an essay on the land question, another a book on the essence of religion, a third a novel of some length dealing with Russia's acquisition of the Caucasus, and a fourth is a play on a subject taken from real life.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MASCAGNI'S DÉBUT IN AMERICA.

A NOTE of disappointment is evident in the criticism of the metropolitan press upon Mascagni's first appearance on this side of the Atlantic as the interpreter of his own works. While it is generally conceded that Signor Mascagni achieved a great personal triumph on the opening night (October 8) as the conductor of "Zanetto" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," the verdict seems to be general that "Zanetto" (now presented in America for the first time) is decidedly below the level of "Cavalleria," and that on the mechanical side neither opera reached the level of the usual presentations at the Metropolitan Opera-House. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"'Zanetto' is a one-act opera lasting about fifty minutes. Its subject and atmosphere must have amazed those who look on Mascagni as a writer of 'yellow' operas. In truth he is sensational and theatrical, but hardly yellow even in 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' It was Leoncavallo Puccini and others of the young Italians who perpetrated the long list of operas of which it has been aptly said that they seem to have been written with a dagger. 'Zanetto' is as pastoral as 'Daphnis and Chloe' and infinitely less yellow. Its prevailing color is gray. There are only two characters in it, one of whom is the beautiful Silvia, who keeps a country inn. She is a 'cruel lady whom all must adore,' but she cares for none except Zanetto, a roving minstrel. Her sweet voice arouses in him a longing for a little cottage and *una sorella*—a sister! He has heard of Silvia, and asks the supposed widow to help him find her. She begs him not to go, but he finally departs to 'where glorious shines the dawn,' while she 'hides her face in her hands and weeps.'

"It seems almost incredible that a composer who in his 'Cavalleria Rusticana' showed such a keen sense for theatric effect should have chosen such an unutterably unoperatic subject—it can not be called a plot—for operatic treatment. . . . The only purpose such a dreary work could possibly serve would be to sharpen the appetite for what follows. That was hardly necessary last night, for everybody was eager to hear the 'Cavalleria.' It would have been interesting to note Mascagni's interpretation of his score, but the orchestral and choral conditions were such that it required all his skill and experience to keep things together, and prevent dire confusion. Very much better performances of this opera in every detail have been given by Mr. Grau's company."

The New York *Times* takes a rather more favorable view, seeing much in the first-night performance to praise. "The distinction of the performance," it says, "was the unfailing spirit and vigor which it doubtless owed to the composer-conductor, and which would have made it enjoyable in spite of much more serious faults than it showed." The New York *Sun* says:

"Naturally the only curiosity which could prevail about 'Cavalleria Rusticana' was as to Mascagni's own interpretation of it. This differed from those now familiar to this public in matters of detail, which are invariably neglected in Metropolitan Opera-House performances. In other words, Mascagni took great pains with the phrasing and nuancing of his orchestra, bringing out the dramatic significance of many bits, especially in the basses, which are lost to sight when the opera is given to celebrate Mme. Calvé. . . . A decidedly demonstrative conductor is Mascagni. He is as animated as the proverbial jumping-jack; but he knows his art. He did wonders last night with a mediocre orchestra."

PIETRO MASCAGNI.

The New York *Tribune* tries to estimate the real influence of Mascagni's methods on modern opera. It says:

"Except as it increases popular knowledge of Mascagni's own works, it is not likely that the coming of the composer will contribute anything to the interesting problem which 'Cavalleria Rusticana' presented to music students a dozen years ago. It came upon the world like the bursting of a bomb, and its effect was so startling as to bewilder and confound the radical leaders of musical thought. There were few, indeed, who retained calmness of vision enough to perceive that it was less a change of manner than of subject-matter which had whirled the world off its critical feet. Outside of Italy there was no means of seeing the work of preparation which had preceded it. The annual output of hundreds of operas made no impression beyond the Alpine barrier, and it was easy to believe that the entire output was formed after the old and humdrum manner. No sooner had 'Cavalleria Rusticana' broken down the old confines, however, than it was discovered that an entire brood of young musicians had been brought up on the same blood-heating food, and a dozen composers were ready to utilize the same formulas. . . . Looking back over the decade in which the so-called veritism has held its orgy, 'Cavalleria Rusticana' seems almost classic. Its music is highly spiced and tastes 'hot' i' the mouth,' but its eloquence is after all in its eager, passionate, pulsating melody, like the music which Verdi wrote fifty years ago for the last act of 'Il Trovatore.' If neither Mascagni himself nor his imitators have succeeded in equaling it, it is because they have thought too much of the external devices of abrupt and uncouth change of modes and tonalities, of exotic scales and garish orchestration, and too little of the fundamental element of melody which once was the be-all and end-all of Italian music."

It appears from the newspapers that Mascagni encountered almost insuperable difficulties in the production of his operas in this country. His importation of an Italian orchestra is believed to be in violation of the American labor laws, and the Musical Protective Union has already served notice of a suit against him.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS AND COLD WEATHER.

THE present season has been notable for both the events noted in the title, and one naturally inquires whether there may not be some connection between them. Scientific men have not given much encouragement to this idea, their remarks on the subject varying all the way from ridicule to serious denial; yet in a French scientific journal, *Cosmos* (September 13), we find an article written by M. Paul Combes in which it is argued that such a connection not only may, but probably does, exist. He limits his investigations to the European continent, and his argument depends on the notion that European climate is affected by the temperature of the Gulf Stream—an idea that has generally fallen into disfavor among physical geographers. We have had cool weather on this side of the Atlantic, but whether we are also to thank the West Indian eruptions, M. Combes does not say. He writes as follows:

"A large number of persons, establishing a quite natural relation between the eruptions that have taken place in the Antilles and the abnormal temperature that has prevailed over Europe, have asked whether there may not be, not a simple coincidence between these two orders of phenomena, but an actual correlation of cause and effect.

"One journalist, who went to consult an official scientist about the cause of the unseasonable weather, ventured to voice the popular feeling in a timid interrogation on this subject. '*The scientist smiled and made no reply*,' concludes the journalist, without realizing what a good line of poetry he was writing.*

"It is evidently easier to smile than to answer, and to exhibit a mild irony toward the opinions of the profane public rather than to examine the question attentively and to reflect upon it. Nevertheless, in the present case, the popular feeling is far from being unreasonable and anti-scientific. In fact, if we consider more closely these two kinds of phenomena, apparently so different and independent of each other—the volcanic eruptions in the Antilles and an abnormally cold temperature in Europe—we shall end by the discovery of unexpected links between them.

"Does there not exist a whole school of meteorologists that has long maintained, and with some apparent reason, that the Gulf Stream is one of the most important factors in determining the mean temperature of Western Europe? I know very well that this theory of the thermic action of the Gulf Stream has been called a 'legend' by George Pouchet, and that other scientists, English and American, have also denied that this current plays any part in the heating of the European coast, attributing the temperature of a country wholly to the prevailing winds. But these opinions are quite as exaggerated as those that attributed to the Gulf Stream a preponderant influence on the climate of Europe. From an impartial discussion of the arguments offered on both sides, it will be seen that the action of the Gulf Stream is important, without being capital, and the difference of opinion has had the effect of establishing this more definitely.

"This being admitted, it is quite evident that to every variation in the condition of the Gulf Stream will correspond a proportional variation in the thermic equilibrium of Western Europe.

"The question that presents itself is therefore this: have the West Indian eruptions had any influence whatever on the Gulf Stream? The course of this current across the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico is well known. It is an immense river, whose bed is the sea-bottom and whose movements are directed, regulated, and controlled by the configuration of this bottom. Has this configuration been affected by the eruptions in the Antilles?

"The scientific commission sent to Martinique by the French Government has made around the island a series of soundings whose results have led the commission to the following conclusion: that the eruption of Mont Pelée has modified in no respect the sea-bottom about Martinique.

"But these soundings have been made only within a restricted region, and, on the other hand, sailors who have navigated the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico are bringing to all parts of the United States the news that the sea-bottom has been altered in these regions in a very considerable degree. In the Gulf, at points where the sea was formerly 800 meters [about 400 fathoms] deep, numerous shallows are reported. To the southeast of Galveston, where the sea was 600 meters deep, soundings now give only 20 meters. In fact, the whole hydrography of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, which means that of the whole course of the Gulf Stream, must be studied anew.

"The influence that this enormous elevation of the sea-bottom must have had on the condition of the Gulf Stream can not be doubted. There must have resulted not only a diminution of its mass and a lessening of its speed, but, by a natural consequence, its heat is also lessened and is carried to a less distance, in the direction of Europe, than was formerly the case.

"Some well-established facts come to the support of this hypothesis: From 4,150 observations published by the Meteorological Office, it appears that during the last few months, altho the temperature was several degrees higher than the average around Newfoundland, Labrador, and Iceland, which indicates a rise of temperature at the pole, whence arise the currents of these regions, the temperature along the usual course of the Gulf Stream fell very considerably below the mean.

"This contrast between the heating of the northern regions and the cooling of the Gulf Stream is very striking, and shows well that the cause of this cooling must be sought not in the currents of the north nor in the direction of the winds, which would have affected all the Northern Atlantic in the same way, but rather in the region where the Gulf Stream arises, namely, in the West Indies.

"Consequently, while nothing can be asserted definitely, we may reasonably suppose that there has been a certain correlation between the Antillean eruptions and the abnormal European temperature, owing to the disturbances that these eruptions must have brought about in the condition of the Gulf Stream.

"And we see that the popular opinion, which assumed this correlation without scientific reason, merited more than the ironical smile of a scientist who doubtless was unaccustomed to meditate on complex relations of cause and effect."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

*In French this is an Alexandrine—the classical meter. *Le savant a souri doucement sans repondre.*

THE COAL STRIKE AND THE FUEL PROBLEM.

AT least one of the problems that comes up in connection with the scarcity of hard coal is near its solution, and that is the general employment of soft or bituminous coal. Says *The Engineering Magazine*, editorially, in discussing this question:

"The only objection to the general use of bituminous coal for all purposes is the production of smoke which generally accompanies its combustion. No one objects to soft coal in itself, but every one is opposed to the production of the smoke, soot, and cinders, fouling the atmosphere and rendering personal cleanliness difficult, if not impossible, in large cities.

"The question therefore resolves itself into the rigid enforcement of ordinances against the production of smoke within city limits, regardless of the nature of the fuel employed. A large portion of the smoke produced by the use of bituminous coal results from attempts to burn it in furnaces originally designed for anthracite. In such cases the production of smoke is inevitable, since the relation of the grate to the boiler surface, or other point of application, is incorrect, the air supply is lacking in amount and location, and the general conditions for complete combustion are altogether absent.

"When it is understood, however, that the supply of anthracite coal is distinctly limited, even when no labor troubles exist, it is evident that no time should be lost in equipping the furnaces in large cities with proper appliances for burning soft coal without the production of smoke. That this can be done is not denied, but that it would cost some money to make the change must be admitted. At the same time it is a question if the expense which has already been incurred in the purchase of anthracite coal at abnormally high prices would not have sufficed to have equipped all the furnaces in which that coal has been burned so that they might hereafter use bituminous coal without incurring any unfavorable comment by reason of violation of

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smoke-prevention ordinances. The resetting of steam-boilers is by no means a simple task, but it need not be done immediately, the limited life of a boiler rendering its replacement inevitable within a few years in any case, when the change in furnace construction could be made at a nominal cost in most instances.

"The present condition of affairs should lead steam users to consider very seriously the modification of their steam-plant in such a manner as to render them altogether independent of the character of the fuel to be used, and thus take them out of the present dilemma of paying exorbitant prices for a special kind of fuel, or of violating ordinances which all must admit should be respected for the general good of the community."

But this, the writer goes on to say, is not the end of the matter. It is evident, he says, that the time must come when the generation of steam by the burning of solid fuel shall be abandoned within city limits, and that the final solution of the smoke-prevention problem lies in the substitution of the gas-producer for the wasteful coal furnace, and the employment of the gas-engine in place of the steam-engine. To quote again:

"The facility with which fuel gas may be distributed renders it possible to have the gas-producers situated without city limits, while the construction of large gas-engines is now so well assured a fact that no limitations need be placed upon the size of the local power plants. In many instances the power may be generated altogether without the city, and distributed electrically, thus doing away altogether with the installation of prime movers in the city. That such a plan will become the ultimate solution of the smoke problem can hardly be doubted, and while it may not be realized immediately, there is no one thing which can help more to bring it about than the utter disregard which has been shown of the rights of the user of fuel by both parties in the present labor dispute in the anthracite coal regions."

A NEW FIREPROOF MATERIAL.

SOME interesting experiments made in England with a new fireproof material called uralite are described in *The Scientific American* (October 4), by its London correspondent, from whose article we learn that the new material originated in Russia, being the invention of Colonel Ichenetsky, of the Russian artillery. It takes its name from the Ural Mountains, where a large quantity of asbestos, which constitutes the fundamental component of uralite, is obtained. Says the writer:

"It has proved a highly efficacious fire-resisting material, capable of withstanding a much greater degree of heat, without exhibiting any apparent effect, than any fireproof material at present on the market. Coupled with this fact it is extremely light, is of great strength, is durable, and is manufactured in sheets of varying sizes and thickness, thus rendering it a first-class material for building purposes. Another recommendation in its favor is its extreme lightness.

"Altho asbestos enters largely into the composition of uralite, it is by no means the only important substance incorporated in its manufacture, since asbestos in its pure form, altho it will resist high degrees of heat, is liable to disintegrate under the influence of excessive temperature, and this peculiarity to a great extent nullifies its utility."

The correspondent describes at length the process of manufacture of uralite, which appears to consist essentially of asbestos ground into pulp and pressed into thin sheets, which are then cemented together and soaked in water-glass. To quote again:

"The most noticeable feature of uralite is the facility with which it may be handled and adapted to other materials as a protection against fire. It can be glued and nailed without any fear of its splitting during the latter process. It is specially available for paneling or other similar purposes, and can be grained or otherwise treated precisely as if it were wood. It does not swell or shrink under fluctuating climatic conditions, is waterproof, and is a complete electric insulator. The remarkable immunity of the material from climatic changes may be gathered from the fact that a piece of the substance may be plunged into boiling water and then immediately steeped into frozen mercury without showing any shrinking, disintegration, or other change, physical or chemical. It is capable of withstanding a great strain—18 tons per square inch in comparison with Portland cement, which is only capable of supporting 9 tons—so that it is an ideal material for floorings and ceilings. Its cost is very low—seven cents per square foot.

"A practical proof of faith in the fire-resisting capabilities of uralite is attested by the fact that in London the fire insurance companies have decreased their rates where this material is employed from $5.25 to $1.90. It is being adopted on the overhead railroad of Liverpool; in the Sudan for roofing purposes; and also by the Russian Admiralty."

IMMUNITY TO BEE-STINGS.

THAT a person who has been often stung by bees becomes in time immune to the poison of the sting is asserted by Dr. H. F. Parker in *The Medical Times* (October). He reports that when he first began to keep bees he was frequently stung and that each sting was attended with acute pain; but that as time went on the pain and swelling became less. In the following year, while transferring a hive of bees, he had an experience which he thus relates:

"Sting followed sting in succession, in legs, arms, fingers, neck, and face. I imagined what a picture I would present, closed eyes and swollen hands and feet. I worked on, and so did the bees. I could feel the needle-like thrust, but then it did not seem to pain as much, and at last finished the task. With aching head, slight nausea, and vertigo slowly coming on, I left my task with a sigh of relief for what was accomplished, and filled with wonderment as to what my personal appearance would be.

"Imagine my astonishment to find merely slightly raised red spots, like little pimples, with the sting in the center, as the result of each and every sting. I must have had something like forty of them on various parts of my body. My clothes were full of them, but they, being so thick, did not allow the stings to penetrate. The dizziness, nausea, and headache left me, and 'Richard was himself again.'

"When I again visited my bees, I did not dread the stinging properties any longer, at least, not as much so as formerly, and then, and ever since, I have found that when a bee *does* sting me, the pain is only sharp for an instant, and there is an absence of the after-swelling. . . . . .

"I have since been stung many more times than I was at that time, and yet none of the symptoms above referred to have been reproduced. Am I not, therefore, immune to the poison of the honey-bee, at least to a certain extent?

"All authorities on bee culture state the fact, as a crum of comfort to novices in bee-keeping, that the poison of a bee will produce less and less effect upon their systems. 'Old bee-keepers,' it is said, 'like Mithridates, appear almost to thrive upon the poison itself.' Huish speaks of 'seeing the bald head of Bonner, a celebrated practical apiarist, covered with stings which seemed to produce upon him no unpleasant effect.' Rev. Mr. Kleine advises beginners 'to allow themselves to be stung frequently, assuring them that, in two seasons, their systems will become accustomed to the poison.' . . . . . .

"In conclusion let me state that I firmly believe that the bee-keeper becomes inoculated with the poison of the bee, and usually becomes proof, or at least immune, against it, is no more to be doubted than the fact that vaccination is a preventive against smallpox."

The Cheapening of Calcium.—The price of metallic calcium, now nearly $2,000 a pound, is likely to be reduced to less than half a dollar a pound, says the *Staats-Zeitung* (September 14), by a new method of obtaining the metal, due to Professor Borchers, of Aix-la-Chapelle. We quote the following description of this method:

"Chemists have long been endeavoring to extract the metal from lime and its salts by electrolysis, as aluminum is now ob-

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tained from a fused mixture of cryolite and clay. But there are certain peculiarities about calcium which have hitherto defied all attempts to obtain it by electrolysis, and Borchers succeeded only after numerous failures. The perfected process, the details of which can not be given here, is simpler than the aluminum process in one way, as only one compound is used, calcium chlorid, which is obtained by dissolving lime in hydrochloric acid and melts at 800° C. The new metal, as it might be called, will be of no use in the fashioning of metallic objects, for it is as soft as firm butter and in the air is soon converted into calcium oxid, or lime. Its great use will be in chemical research and in the production of new organic compounds, for which purposes there has long been a demand for a reducing or deoxidizing agent stronger than aluminum, magnesium, or zinc, and weaker than sodium and potassium. It is also likely to be of great importance in the iron industry. At present aluminum is used to free iron from sulfur and phosphorus, the result being an iron containing aluminum, which, tho less injurious than sulfur or phosphorus, is still undesirable. If calcium, as there is reason to believe, dissolves but sparingly in iron without injuring its strength and tenacity, the iron industry will create an extensive demand for the new metal. Metallic strontium has also been obtained by a similar method."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MEDICINE AND THE HEALING ART.

"FROM the thraldom of dogma and the limitations of the physic bottle, Good Lord deliver us!"—so says *The Hospital*, in an editorial in which it uses words about the medical profession that read strangely in the pages of a medical magazine. After speaking of "the bar sinister which hangs over the origin of medicine," the writer goes on to characterize it as follows:

"A science, if it be a science, springing in the far past from mystery and witchcraft, tainted with the methods of the sorcerer, and even now dominated by that overmastering faith in drugs and nostrums which is the direct and disastrous heritage handed down to us by our immediate ancestors, the apothecaries. It has been an ignoble spectacle. No one taking a broad view. Each man limited by his education and trudging along in the rut of his old habits—physicians pouring in drugs, surgeons scraping out bits of diseased tissue, while even now, in the full light of bacteriological science, we find men attempting to cure consumption by soaking the patient's tissues with antiseptics; and all this in defiance of the teachings of pathology, which go to show how frequently the disease gets well if the patient's vitality, the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, is but given a fair chance. Yet, how near we were to the truth if we would but have listened, if we would but have cut ourselves adrift from the prejudices ingrained in us by our education, and, in the words of one great man, have thrown 'physic to the dogs,' and, in those of another, have investigated all things by 'observation and experiment.' Once a year we have met together to do honor to the immortal Harvey, and then we have returned to this miserable drug-giving as if Harvey had never existed."

The occasion for all this is the award of the first prize of $2,500 for the best essay on the proposed King's Sanatorium for tuberculosis. The successful competitor, Dr. Arthur Latham, does not believe in treating consumption with drugs, and advocates the fresh-air method, whose introducers, half a century ago, were tabooed by their medical brethren. Says the writer in *The Hospital* again:

"It is one of our amiable weaknesses to hold patent medicines in ridicule and contempt, but what could be more ridiculous, considering the teachings of the dead-house, than the current treatment of consumption so aptly described by Dr. Latham—a mere pouring in of drugs without any attempt to touch the root of the disease. Yet in the midst of all this drugging, which has been going on far longer than we can remember, there have been men who saw the truth. So far back as 1840, George Bodington insisted on the importance of a generous diet and a constant supply of pure air, and propounded the terrible heresy that 'cold is never too intense for a consumptive patient.' In 1855 Dr. Henry MacCormac, the father of the late Sir William MacCormac, published a book on somewhat similar lines, and in 1861 read a paper before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in which he advocated what are now established principles. Yet what was the treatment which these pioneers received at the hands of their professional colleagues? Bodington's book, says Latham, 'met with much bitter and fierce opposition, and eventually the disapproval of his methods became so universal that patients were driven from his sanatorium,' while 'the members of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society refused to pass the usual vote of thanks to Dr. MacCormac, because they thought that the paper was written by a monomaniac.' . . . Meanwhile, notwithstanding our ostracism of new ideas, the teaching of Bodington, of MacCormac, and of the modern host of sanatorium owners has prevailed; and now, at last, in the full sunshine of royal patronage, we admit how simple is the truth, expressed as it is by the motto of Dr. Latham's essay: 'Give him air; he'll straight be well.' What sycophants we all are!"

COMPOSITION OF DEAD-SEA WATER.

THE result of some recent careful analyses of the water of the Dead Sea, made by C. Ainsworth Mitchell, is thus given in *La Nature:*

"As we all remember, this curious lake, whose size has certainly diminished since antiquity, is only 73 to 74 kilometers long by 13 wide [about 46 by 8 miles]; its surface is considerably below sea-level, and it lies in a deep cavity whose bottom is rocky and very irregular. The depth of the water is only about 3 meters [10 feet] in the southern part. As it is exposed to the rays of a hot sun, evaporation is intense, and even sensibly exceeds the influx of the river Jordan; thus we often find incrustations of salt that witness to periods of high water during the time of the Jordan's greatest flow. To the southwest of the lake, hills of massive salt plunge into the water; on the west occur mines of sulfur, and sources of sulfur are found all along its banks. If we add that there are to be seen floating on the Dead Sea pieces of asphalt from the Valley of Siddim, we need not be astonished at the strange composition of the water of this small interior sea—a greenish-blue water that recalls the coloration of real sea water and that was very imperfectly analyzed by Lavoisier in 1778.

"The specific density of this water is about 1.2 compared with distilled water; perhaps a little more especially when taken at a considerable distance from the mouth of the Jordan. This is much greater than the density of sea water, which is only 1.027. This doubtless results from the great quantity of saline matter that it holds in solution, whose percentage exceeds 24, owing to the constant evaporation and to the presence of saline rocks. If we do not take account of the organic matter (about 0.5 per cent.), which is doubtless formed of bituminous substances derived from the asphalt, we may give as the solid constituents a little over 9 per cent. of chlorid of magnesium, 8.52 of chlorid of sodium, and 3.49 of chlorid of calcium. There is also 2.37 per cent. of chlorid of potassium and 0.55 of chlorids of iron or aluminum. We may add 0.148 of sulfate of calcium, 0.029 of chlorid of ammonium, 0.083 of silica, and, finally, 0.21 of bromid of magnesium. The total proportion of these different salts is such that, when a person leaves the Dead Sea after a bath in it, the skin instantly becomes covered with a thin layer of salt. The water also is extremely irritating to the eyes and often produces disagreeable cases of conjunctivitis."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Cave Sanatorium.—"Victims of pulmonary complaints have heretofore been compelled to make inconvenient journeys to the higher altitudes in search of the pure rarefied air which is known to be so beneficial to them, but this is no longer necessary," says *The Scientific American*.

"It has been discovered that the air from limestone caves has all the characteristics of that of the mountains. This discovery has just been made use of in the location of a sanatorium near one of these caves, and the air for the institution is supplied from the underground caverns. This establishment is at Luray,

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Va., and the system of ventilation is arranged so that each room gets its own supply direct from the cave. The air of these caverns is of a very uniform temperature and remarkably pure and free from all germs and dust particles. In the warmest weather the doors and windows of this institution are kept closed, and a comfortable temperature of 75° is maintained in spite of one of 90° or more encountered outside."

AN AMERICAN EXPLORER.

MAJOR J. Wesley Powell, director of the Bureau of American Ethnology and for fourteen years director of the United States Geological Survey, died on September 23 at Haven, Me. Major Powell, as we learn from a biographical sketch in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (September 27), was born in Mount Morris, N. Y., of English parents, on March 24, 1834. His father, a preacher of the Wesleyan Church in England, continued his vocation after reaching America, and removed from New York to Jackson, O., and later to Walworth County, Wis., where the conduct of the farm devolved upon young Powell. His devotion to science began early and lasted throughout his life. His early education was fragmentary and mostly acquired by self-exertion. When only seventeen years old, while teaching school, he gave lectures on geography, which were attended by the young people of the district, as well as his pupils. After traversing Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and the Iron Mountain region of Missouri, collecting shells, minerals, plants, etc., he was elected in 1895 to the secretaryship of the Illinois Natural History Society. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers and was mustered into the United States service as second lieutenant, serving throughout the war with great credit and leaving the army with the rank of major. His first scientific expedition was in 1867 as a professor in Bloomington University, Illinois, when, with a party of sixteen students, he crossed the Great Plains to the mountain regions of Colorado, ascending Pike's Peak (which then had no trail) and Mount Lincoln, 14,297 feet high. Mrs. Powell accompanied the expedition, which was before the building of the Pacific railroads, when danger was to be feared from Indian tribes. A second expedition, undertaken in 1868, was assisted principally by the Smithsonian Institution. Says the writer of the notice referred to above:

"Important studies in high latitudes were made, Long's Peak being ascended for the first time, and the whole mountain system of Colorado carefully traversed, the highest peak of Gore Mountains receiving the name of the enthusiastic explorer. The majority of the students having returned, Major Powell and his wife remained in winter camp in the valley of the White River, making studies of cañon geography, the cañons of the Green, White, Yampa, and Blue rivers being thoroughly gone through, in preparation for the exploration of the great Cañon of the Colorado itself, hitherto quite unknown. In spite of the warnings of the Indians, four boats, manned by eleven men, were launched, and finally the mysterious cañon was entered. In them until August 29 the party was lost to the world, enduring the perils of the whirling waters and climbing precipitous cliffs. Entering the Grand Cañon August 13, they found themselves literally three-quarters of a mile in the depths of the earth, the river dashing waves against vertical walls in some places over a mile in height. A few ruins were discovered, believed to be those of the Pueblo Indians who escaped to these inaccessible fastnesses from Spanish oppression, but for the most part they were alone with nature.

"Government aid (the first appropriation being $12,000) was asked and received for an extended line of exploration of the same course, undertaken in 1871–72, and with increasing scope and organizations the work was carried on as the 'Survey of the Rocky Mountains,' in rivalry with those of Hayden and Wheeler, until the three were abolished in 1879 and the United States Geological Survey created, falling under the Department of the Interior. This measure Major Powell advocated, and in March, 1881, he was appointed director by President Garfield (on the resignation of Clarence King), receiving the exceptional honor of immediate confirmation by the Senate. After his voluntary resignation, in 1895, he was succeeded by Dr. Charles D. Wolcott."

Major Powell took deep interest in ethnological studies and wrote largely on the subject, and he also partially worked out a system of anthropological philosophy. Says the writer of the sketch already quoted:

"Major Powell's enthusiasm for science is attested by his whole life, and when we remember that he was partially disabled by loss of his arm, his personal adventures appear marvelous. It is characteristic that in the early days of his governmental work he drew no salary, expending all appropriations upon his work and supplying all his own needs by lecturing."

His work is summed up on the editorial page of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* as follows:

"Major Powell was a great geological explorer, but his chief work was done as a far-seeing organizer in the development of government work in geological exploration. His greatest achievement was the development, in the face of great opposition from strongly diverse interests, of a systematic topographic map of the United States, the necessary base for all geologic and other scientific study of the earth's surface. Without the work already accomplished on this map, neither the geological work nor that in forestry could have been promptly accomplished, nor would it have been possible to make the advance in the irrigation work authorized by the last Congress and now being organized by Director Wolcott. The organization of the geologic branch of the survey was the specific contribution to the development of the United States, which took Powell from a group of scientific pioneers, including Agassiz, Baird, Hayden, Le Conte, and Marsh, and placed him at the head of those who turned the attention of the Government to the scientific needs of the country."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE celebration of the centenary of Hugh Miller, the Scotch geologist and litterateur, took place in the picturesque little village of Cromarty, his native place, on August 22, and was the occasion of a large and enthusiastic gathering, says *Science*. The celebration called forth widespread interest, great enthusiasm, and strong editorials from all parts of Great Britain.

A HEAVY TRAIN.—A Lehigh Valley freight-train consisting of 104 loaded cars, containing 4,013 tons, was handled between Sayre and Weldon, Pa., on September 7. The train was pulled by a single locomotive, and left Sayre at 2:58 P.M., stopping at Towanda, Rummerfield, and Tagues Eddy for water, arriving at Weldon (a distance of 82.4 miles) at 9:05 P.M. "From what we are able to learn," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, "this is one of the heaviest trains ever handled with one engine for the distance, or over an entire freight division."

"THE Italian postal authorities," says *Nature*, "have examined a scheme submitted by an engineer, named Piscicelli, for the establishment of an electric postal service. It is proposed, by means of this system, to transmit letters in aluminum boxes, traveling along overhead wires at the rate of 400 kilometres an hour. A letter could thus be sent from Rome to Naples in twenty-five minutes and from Rome to Paris in five hours. A technical commission has been appointed to report on the system for instituting a series of experiments between Rome and Naples."

A GOTHENBURG physician has, according to *The Journal of the Society of Arts*, invented an apparatus by which milk can be brought into the form of powder similar in appearance to flour, and possessing all the qualities of milk in concentrated form, moisture excepted. "It is maintained that the flour is perfectly soluble in water, and can be used for all purposes for which ordinary milk is employed. It is also claimed for it that it does not get sour, or ferment, and in its dry state is not sensitive to changes in the weather." The cost of its production is estimated at about 25 cents for 100 quarts.

WATERPROOFING CLOTH.—Cloth may be rendered waterproof, according to *The Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette*, "by rubbing the under side with a lump of beeswax until the surface presents a uniform white or grayish appearance. This method, it is said, renders the cloth practically waterproof, altho still leaving it porous as to air. Coating the under side of the cloth with a solution of isinglass and then applying an infusion of galls is another method, a compound being thus formed which is a variety of leather. Another and easier method is the formation of aluminum stearate in the fiber of the cloth, which may readily be done by immersing it in a solution of aluminum sulfate in water (1 to 10), and without allowing it to dry passing through a solution of soap made from soda and tallow or similar fat, in hot water."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DOES THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH LACK DEMOCRATIC FEELING?

IN a paper on "Democracy and the Church" in the October issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, Miss Vida D. Scudder, professor of English literature at Wellesley College, takes the ground that a vital weakness in both the historical traditions and present-day influence of Christianity may be found in "the alliance of the church with the aristocratic principle." One would suppose, she argues, that Christianity would ever have constituted itself the champion of democracy—"the social theory which is merely a secular name for 'love in widest commonalty spread.'" As a matter of fact, the church has almost always opposed the advent of democracy and "extended hands of benediction over those graceful and dignified institutions, a monarchy and an aristocracy." Miss Scudder continues:

"From that precursor of modern democracy, the struggle for political freedom in seventeenth-century England, the organized church stood apart, fervently loyal to the lost cause of the Stuarts. Again, during the revolutionary period in France, she allied herself so thoroughly with the conservative forces that in the minds of friends and foes alike she and the ancient régime were one, and the victory of the people meant the overthrow of faith. All through the heaving unrest of the last century in Europe, the same unnatural fellowship has prevailed. Until to-day, despite the Christian Socialist movements that have never been wholly lacking, the wanderer in Europe finds the church everywhere regarded as the bulwark of the privileged classes, and the forces of social revolt opposed to organized Christianity as a matter of course."

The church in America, Miss Scudder goes on to say, "is on a far better footing than in Europe; but it were folly to pretend that she is as yet adequately conformed to a democratic type." We quote further:

"Free from dependence on the state, she illustrates an almost more insidious form of subordination to the powers of this world. For a voluntary church almost inevitably enters into dependence upon the classes of privilege. It leans on them for its support, ministers with primary energy to their spiritual needs—our millionaires, even when their business methods are open to criticism, are often sincerely pious—puts up the larger number of its buildings in the quarters inhabited by them, provides the type of worship and preaching most grateful to them, and only as an afterthought establishes those numerous mission chapels, Sunday-schools for the poor, etc., whose very existence marks most clearly the tenacity of the aristocratic principle.

"It is hard to see how all this could be avoided; and in one sense nobody is to blame for it. Yet so long as this state of things continues, the working people will instinctively regard the church as an appendage of the privileged classes. Religion, to their minds, will too often appear a luxury of the rich, who, not content with the goods of this world, seek to establish a lien on those of the world to come. As a matter of fact, the alienation of the working classes from organized Christianity is a truism discussed *ad nauseam*. Even the Roman Catholic communion—the most democratic among us, with the possible exception of the Methodists—has its hold mainly on the women; the more intellectualized forms of Christianity, such as Unitarianism, are helpless to reach the poor except on lines of practical benevolence; and the Protestant bodies at large, tho of course with many noble and striking exceptions, are struggling more or less ineffectively against odds which they do not understand."

In one way, and only in one, declares Miss Scudder, will the working people at large be convinced that Christianity is a living force in the world, making for brotherhood—namely, "by the practise, on the part of rich and prosperous folk who claim to live under the Holy Name, of a simplicity of life evidently greater than that of their compeers, and of a social fellowship visibly independent of class divisions." The writer explains her meaning more fully in the following words:

"As democracy effects more and more completely its inward transformation, we shall find an irresistible motive impelling us to deliberate simplicity in that love of our fellows which can not rejoice in abundance while others go hungry. Ours will be, perhaps, a simplicity fine as that which marked private life in the best days of Greece—no foe to Beauty, but a friend, giving her a larger scope, dedicating her ministry of joy to the common life, not to individual indulgence. Medieval asceticism drove men into the desert; modern simplicity should be a social impulse, opening the way to widest fellowship. Surely, this ideal needs only to be seen to be followed, so lovely is it, so alluring, so near an approach does it offer to that art of perfect living which blundering humanity seeks in devious experiments through the ages, and which it has never yet attained. That the ideal is difficult is no reason against its acceptance—when was difficulty a barrier to religious zeal? Always, ardent souls exist who yearn for sacrifice; they exist to-day; they yearn to find clear cause of division between church and world. The cause is here,

J. S. LORD,
Editor of *The Christian Standard.*

M. H. VALENTINE,
Editor of *The Lutheran Observer.*

J. H. GARRISON,
Editor of *The Christian Evangelist.*

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did they but see; the Christian ideal, now as ever, separates its votaries, outwardly as inwardly, from the votaries of this world, calls on them for sacrifice of comfort—harder far, of conventionality—and shapes their lives to a new likeness."

Inspired by such an ideal, the Christian church would become "in the fullest sense the exponent of a spiritual democracy, the champion of the oppressed and the outcast, the natural home of rich and poor meeting in one fellowship of love, and striving all together in earnest harmony toward that society wherein the Beatitudes shall be the rule of life, and the mind of Christ be revealed."

IS DARWINISM ON ITS DEATH-BED?

THE persistent opposition of the late Professor Virchow to the teachings of Darwinism has usually been of late years the most important feature of the international conventions of European scientists, of which he was the leading spirit. His recent death has again brought into public prominence the attitude of German and other continental scholars toward this school of philosophy, with the result that the opponents of Darwinism claim that it is practically on its death-bed. One of the prominent advocates of this view is the well-known Christian representative of the natural sciences, Dr. E. Dennert, perhaps the most pronounced representative of that class who maintain that perfect harmony exists between the teachings of the Scriptures and those of nature correctly interpreted. His latest work on this subject is entitled "Vom Sterbelager des Darwinismus" (At the Death-bed of Darwinism), a pamphlet of eighty-three pages, which contains the views of dozens of naturalists, zoologists, biologists, etc., who are opposed to the Darwinian philosophy. Of the actual status of the present controversy on the Continent, Dennert has this to say:

"Some twenty years ago it was perfectly justifiable to identify the ideas of Darwinism and the doctrine of the descent of man, for at that time Darwinism was the only theory of descent extant. The few who would not accept this could easily be numbered. Only occasionally a scholar, such as Wigand, Kölliker, Nägeli, and a few others dared to raise their voices in protest. Now all this has been changed. Practically all naturalists now make a sharp distinction between Darwinism and the doctrine of descent. A survey of the field shows that Darwinism in its old form is becoming a matter of history, and that we are actually witnessing its death-struggle.

"A fair examination of the leading naturalists of the Continent justifies the claim that the doctrine of descent or evolution is now generally accepted as a demonstrated theory by nearly all scientists. But, on the other hand, it can not be denied that Darwinism, in the sense of natural selection by means of the struggle for existence, is being crowded to the wall all along the line. The bulk of modern scientists no longer recognize it, and those who have not yet discarded it at any rate regard it as of subordinate importance. In place of this, older views have again come into acceptance, which do not deny development, but maintain that this was not a purely mechanical process."

The comments made on the position of Virchow by many periodicals are of the same character, so the *Germania* says. The same journal adds:

"The great bacteriologist Pasteur was an outspoken opponent of the materialistic explanation of the origin of things known as the *generatio æquivoca*, or the development of organic beings out of inorganic, in the Darwinian philosophy. He stated his opposition in these words: 'Posterity will one day laugh at the foolishness of the modern materialistic philosophers. The more I study nature, the more I stand amazed at the works of the Creator. I pray while I am engaged in my work in the laboratory.'"

Virchow was not a professed Christian, but he was as much opposed as was Pasteur to the theory of Darwinism. At the last convention of anthropologists, held in Vienna, Virchow said: "The attempt to find the transition from animal to man has ended in a total failure. The middle link has not been found and will not be found. Man is not descended from the ape. It has been proved beyond a doubt that during the past five thousand years there has been no noticeable change in mankind."

Other naturalists have also raised their voices against the Darwinian views. Notably the zoologist, Professor Rütemeyer, who has written a special work directed against Haeckel, the *alter ego* of Darwin in Germany. In this book, he charges Haeckel with "playing with the public and with natural sciences."

The Strassburg professor of zoology, Dr. Goette, has published in the *Unschau* a natural history of Darwinism, which he depicts as having passed through four stages of development, namely: (1) the beginnings, when it was received with great enthusiasm; (2) the period, in which it flourished and found general acceptance; (3) the period of transition and sober second thought, when its principles and teachings were called into question; (4) the final period, upon which the scientific world has just entered, and when its days will evidently soon be numbered, while the germ of truth it contained will become a permanent possession of modern science.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEED OF A SPIRITUAL AWAKENING.

IN spite of the optimistic sentiments that so often find expression regarding the present condition and future prospects of Christianity in this country, an undercurrent of dissatisfaction—a widespread feeling that religion is losing rather than gaining ground—is to be detected in many of the church papers. For example, *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland) in a recent leading editorial under the heading, "Why Do Not the People Go to Church?" declares:

"There is a general lament over empty pews. We seem to be experiencing a decline in church attendance, especially in the cities. We build large and beautiful churches, equip them with every convenience and comfort; we have fine music, and there are many able preachers in our pulpits, men who keep abreast of the times, who read and think, who have something to say and know how to say it. Yet the pews are sparsely filled. The people are elsewhere, on the street, in the parks, or at home reading the newspapers and novels. What is the matter?"

The same paper not long ago invited its readers to contribute to a symposium on the questions involved, and prints a number of their answers. One writer gives it as his conviction that "the reason for the lack of spiritual life and power in many of our societies and among our people is the want of real self-sacrifice and self-denial." Our fathers, he says, "drove from thirty to sixty miles to attend the quarterly meetings and many times walked twelve to fifteen miles to prayer-meeting"; but we "count it a hardship to walk a few blocks to attend the forenoon service." Another writer attributes religious decline to "the spirit of worldliness that pervades the present age in its rush after gain and pleasure." Still another thinks that "the low state of spirituality often seen in the church" is due to the fact that "science, philosophy, astronomy, etc., are dwelt upon in the pulpit, in place of the word." *The Evangelical Messenger* makes the following editorial contribution to the discussion:

"It is easy to say that we need a baptism of the Holy Ghost, and this is no doubt true. But there are many churches and preachers who are filled with the Spirit, and they have a measure of success. But they are not enough to turn the whole tide. The unifying of the masses through modern social, commercial, and industrial conditions, makes the millions move together. This mighty, moving mass all going in one direction, acquires appalling momentum. It seems resistless as a river. Turn Mississippi and Amazon and Ganges and Nile all into one channel and it would be no more irresistible to human power than is this awful tide of passion for material things and pleasures and

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pursuits against which the church is pushing her heaven-bound keel. Only God can stop either of these currents and turn them into new channels. With man it is impossible, but with God all things are possible. Let the whole church cry unto Him, and hold herself in readiness to do His bidding. This reactionary tide must turn, and even this 'winter change to spring.'"

The Rev. Dr. J. E. C. Sawyer, of Syracuse, N. Y., who laments, in the New York *Observer* (Presb.), the preponderance of women over men in almost all religious activities, remarks:

"The average preacher goes along year after year preaching mainly to women, leading prayer-meetings mainly attended by women, devoting most of his hours of pastoral labor to calling on women, and is seemingly not greatly troubled because the overwhelming majority of the church-membership consists of women. There are millions of men in this republic who have no personal relation to Christian churches and no interest in them. . . . The revival which the church most needs is one which will crowd its meetings and its altars with young men, a revival which will win masses of workingmen, a revival which will Christianize the voting part of our population."

The New York *Examiner* (Baptist) pleads for a revival of "old-fashioned" Christianity—a sense of "the awful nature and peril of sin" and of "dependence upon the Holy Spirit in the doing of God's work," a new faith in the "saving power of Christ's sacrifice for sin." The Philadelphia *Christian Standard* (interdenom.) says:

"Pastors and churches are inquiring, 'How to reach the masses.' Nothing draws crowds like real revivals. And no revivals draw greater crowds than pentecostal revivals. And no methods succeed like 'the coming of the Comforter.' And no manifestations will set people marveling like those that accompany the outpouring and oncoming and infilling with the Spirit. And no talk will create such a sensation as that that is inspired, because the Spirit gives utterance. No services or sermons or up-to-date arrangements will cause the crowds to inquire, 'What meaneth this?'

"Of course, some will mock. What can you expect? If the saloons and theaters and circuses and houses of ill-fame, if all forms of bad business are brought to grief and if all sorts of bad people have their gains interfered with; if all the sorceries of Simon are exposed; if the great Diana of the Ephesians is likely to be despised, if her magnificent temple is likely to be destroyed, if the craft of those who made her images is likely to be set at naught; if a lot of modern science falsely so-called is likely to be proved to be neither Christianity nor science, can you expect them to praise you and your holiness revival? If they charged Christ with being in league with the devil to cast out devils, will they not charge the Holy Spirit with being in league with intoxicating spirits to make people drunk?

"But others will be 'convicted' of sin. Some will be 'pricked to the heart.' As preachers and people are 'filled with the Spirit,' sinners will be convicted by the Spirit. It never fails.

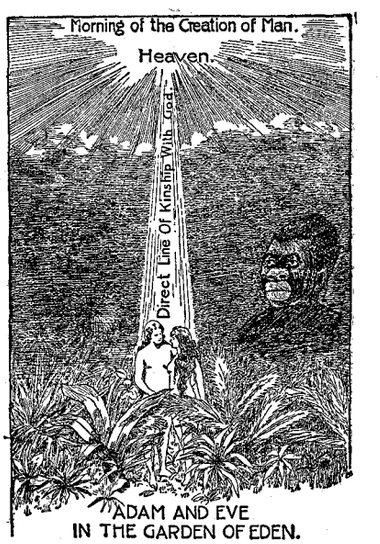
"Conversions also will surely and quickly follow the outpouring of the Holy Ghost. On one day, three thousand saved souls may be added to the church. This is a specimen of sanctified statistics. Full souls—full meetings—full altars—full churches."

An important evangelistic crusade was initiated at the Winona Bible Conference in August. It is described by the Chicago *Advance* (Congregationalist) as follows:

"Invitations were sent to all the well-known evangelists of the country, who were entertained, free of all expense, by the assembly. About 1,500 ministers, the great majority of them Presbyterian, were present. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, who was the director of the conference, asked all ministers who wished evangelistic services during the coming year to hand their requests to him, and the result was that almost the entire open time of these evangelists, of all denominations, were engaged, for the most part under Presbyterian auspices. This means that the Presbyterians will take the lead in evangelism, and it is still true that the evangelistic church is the growing church. The Presbyterians have also a general evangelistic committee, as well as an evangelistic committee in each synod and presbytery. They are planning their work systematically and thoroughly. The great success of their summer campaign in Philadelphia is well known. They are already planning for a similar campaign in Chicago next year, and also for evangelistic work at the St. Louis World's Fair, which is almost certain to put them at the forefront in that work. This is religious enterprise which ought to stir the other religious bodies, and not the least Congregationalists. . . . The Winona Assembly, under the leadership of Dr. Chapman, has become a great unifying center and source of spiritual power among Presbyterians."

THE "BEASTHOOD" OF THE NEGRO AS A NEW KEY TO BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION.

"THE Negro a Beast, or In the Image of God" is the startling title of a book published in St. Louis and now being sold extensively in the South. Its author, Mr. Charles Carroll, announces on the title-page that he "has spent fifteen years of his life, and $20,000 in its compilation"; and the publishers advertise the work as "the greatest book of the century." Mr. Carroll aims to show that the negro is not human, but a beast, "created with articulate speech, and hands, that he may be of service to his master — the white man." Some of the arguments with which he attempts to support this astounding theory may be stated as follows:


Morning of the Creation of Man.
Heaven.
Direct Line Of Kinship With God.
ADAM AND EVE
IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN.
Where does the line of kinship between God and Adam and Eve connect with the Negro?

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE NEGRO A BEAST."

The Bible plainly teaches that man was created a single pair "in the image of God." If the white man, with his exalted physical and mental characteristics, was created thus, it is plain that the negro must have been made after some other model, for a scientific investigation of his physical and mental qualities reveals an organism approximately more closely that of the lower animals than of the human race. The atheistic doctrines which for ages have enveloped the world in darkness teach that all bipeds, with articulate speech, the erect posture, a well-developed hand and foot, and the ability to make and handle tools, are men. Such teaching, however, is entirely erroneous. There are several vital differences between the white man and the black man. The white man has long, fine, silken hair; the negro short, coarse, woolly hair. The white man has a long, narrow skull; the negro a short, broad skull like that of an ape. The front teeth of the white man, set perpendicularly in the jaw, find their strongest contrast in the front teeth of the negro, which are set slanting in the jaw. This is another characteristic of the ape which the negro presents. In fact, all evidence shows that the negro belongs to the ape family and that he was created prior to Adam. As for the color of the negro, the old doctrine that it is due to climatic influence is no longer tenable, in the light of scientific research. His black complexion is an inherent part of his constitution.

Cain's sin consisted in marrying a negress. In the epistle of Jude we find the most positive proof that Cain's partner in sin was a female, but that she was not of Adamic flesh. Jude arraigns the men of his day on the charge of amalgamation with the negro race—"giving themselves over to fornication, and going after strange flesh." "Wo unto them!" he cries, "for they have gone in the way of Cain." It was for this sin that God rejected Cain's offering. Cain's wife being a negress, it

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follows that Enoch, her son, and the rest of her offspring, were mixed-bloods. This explains why Cain and his descendants were thrust out of the line of descent from Adam to Jesus Christ.

The Christian tradition that the negro was the son of Ham, and that his inferiority to his white brother is the result of the curse which Noah uttered against Canaan, the son of Ham, is irrational, unscientific, and anti-Scriptural. There is no evidence to show that this curse—"the spiteful babble of an old man just 'coming out of his cups'"—was ever sanctioned by God or had any effect upon Canaan and his descendants.

The crime of all nations, leading to their degeneracy and to visitations of divine disfavor, has in every instance been the commingling of the white "man" and the black "beast"; and the different colored races, yellow, red, brown, are the result of these admixtures. The colored man has no soul. Hence heathendom prevails amongst the various colored races, and Christianity amongst the whites. God's plan of creation would have been destroyed if the mixed races had ever become so numerous as to dominate the earth. In consequence He was compelled first of all to destroy the "corrupted flesh" by a universal deluge, and later to send His Son to restore the relation between man and the animals which He had designed, and to rebuild the barriers between the white man and the negro which were established in the Creation.

Mr. Carroll's work is adorned (?) with ten vivid illustrations, one of which is reproduced on the foregoing page. Another illustration depicts a white mother with a negro baby. "Will your next child be a negro?" runs the caption; "If the negro sprang from Adam and Eve, then it may happen." Still another picture shows a negro and a white woman at the wedding-rail. This is inscribed "The Beast and the Virgin. Can you find a white preacher who would unite in holy wedlock a burly negro to a white lady? Ah, parents, you would rather see your daughter burned, and her ashes scattered to the winds of heaven!"

Zion's Watch Tower and Herald of Christ's Presence, an evangelical paper published in Allegheny, Pa., deems this book of sufficient importance to devote to it a lengthy argument, in the course of which are brought forward some interesting facts relative to the place occupied by the negro in biblical history. It says:

"The Scriptural evidences are wholly against the theory mentioned. . . . Take, for instance, the fact that Moses married a negress, and had children by her. According to the theory we are criticizing this would have been an unpardonable sin in God's sight, a carnal union between a man and a beast. According to this theory Moses would have been rejected utterly from divine favor. But what do we find? Quite to the contrary. It was after this marriage that God chose Moses to be His representative and the leader of his people out of Egyptian bondage. Moreover, it was when Moses's brother Aaron and his sister Miriam, especially the latter, upbraided him for his marriage to a negress, that the Lord defended him in the matter, and smote Miriam with the plague of leprosy as a punishment for her improper conduct and language respecting this subject. (See the account, Num. xii.). Zipporah was an Ethiopian, described in the Hebrew text as a Cushite. Ebed-melech, also an Ethiopian, was one of King Zedekiah's household, and be it noted that he was both thoughtful and zealous for the Lord's prophet, Jeremiah, and was the commander of the thirty men who delivered him from prison (Jer. xxxviii. 7-12). Hence the argument of those who claim that the negro is devoid of organizing intelligence or ability, except as he may have an admixture of white blood, is shown to be fallacious. . . . . .

"The Ethiopian eunuch to whom Philip was sent with the messages of salvation was unquestionably a black man—'Can the Ethiopian change his skin?' (Jer. xiii. 23; Acts viii. 27.) We find no suggestion on Philip's part that this Ethiopian was not a man, but a beast; but quite to the contrary, he was ready to preach the Gospel to him and to accept him as a brother in Christ upon his confession of faith.

"The Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon in the height of his glory is presumed to have been a negress: the present Emperor of Abyssinia claims to be a descendant of Solomon by this queen—he is a black man, and an able warrior and general, as the Italian army, attempting to invade his country a few years ago, learned to its cost—its serious defeat. Solomon is presumed by some to have referred to the Queen of Sheba in his Songs or Canticles i. 5, 6."

Moreover, as is pointed out by the same paper, the Jews themselves are not a fair-skinned and straight and silky-haired people. On the contrary, "their hair is quite kinky, and their skin is quite swarthy, altho they are a part of the Caucasian race." We quote further:

"Whereas they were subjects of divine favor for eighteen hundred years, and then became objects of divine disfavor for a similar period, it was not because of their having intermarried with blacks, but for a very different reason—because of their rejection of the Messiah. This proves that alienation from God which constitutes the heathen 'strangers, aliens, and foreigners,' was not because of intermarriage with the blacks.

"If those who favor this theory should persist in saying that all who are strangers from God and from the commonwealth of Israel, were rejected and utterly cast off because of impurity of blood through negro admixture, let us reflect further that these Gentile nations include our own forefathers, the barbarians of Europe. And let us further reflect that however cast off they were, and from whatever reason they were cast off, their debt, their penalty, was paid by the great ransom sacrifice which our Lord Jesus gave—not for the Jews only, but for the Gentiles also, by which we, who were once aliens and strangers and foreigners, have been brought nigh to God, and granted the privilege of becoming His sons."

The Passing of the Religious Tract.—Has the tract gone out of use as a practical religious agency? The editor of the Cincinnati *Western Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.), who asks this question in a recent issue, thinks that there are good reasons for answering it in the affirmative. "We have a suspicion," he says, "that there is a considerable decline of interest in such publications on the part of our ministers and churches." The same paper continues:

"We believe this condition is unfortunate. Tracts have been made the subject of ridicule by shallow and 'smart' critics of religion. It is true that many of the old-time leaflets, with antique illustrations, and methods of appeal and statement that have become obsolete, might do little good to-day. There may be still some of these antiquated pages, excellent in their generation, but unsuited to ours, still in circulation. But we believe that our publishers, as well as others, endeavor to keep a fresh stock of bright, pointed, modern leaflets—printed from new type and with up-to-date illustrations—in stock. In fact we have, as a pastor tried the experiment. We selected a large number from the list our Society publishes, and found them admirable. They were particularly adapted to the instruction of seekers of truth in religion, to new converts, and probationers; and we used them freely for this purpose. In political life the tract is still extensively used, and all the parties send them out broadcast during a campaign. In business life, too, leaflets and little books, concisely describing the wares, are largely utilized. We confidently believe that our pastors could make much greater use of this effective style of literature than they do. If the pages are attractive, readable, and compact, they are quite likely to be read in this age that demands that everything shall be 'boiled down.' Many tracts are designed for the instruction or comfort of Christians, and these could be appropriately left after a pastoral call, or discriminatingly given out at a prayer service. Others—designed to awaken, warn, or exhort—either the pastor, the deaconess, or the volunteer workers of the church could find opportunity of putting into the right hands. One need not be foolish—giving tracts against tobacco-chewing to women, against intemperance to aged saints, against dancing to paralytics or old soldiers with one leg. One need not stand on street-corners, dealing them out undiscriminatingly, tho even in this way a chance shot might hit the target. 'Give the starving bread rather than a tract!' cry the impassioned orators of unbelief. But what is the matter with giving them both, and giving them simultaneously?"

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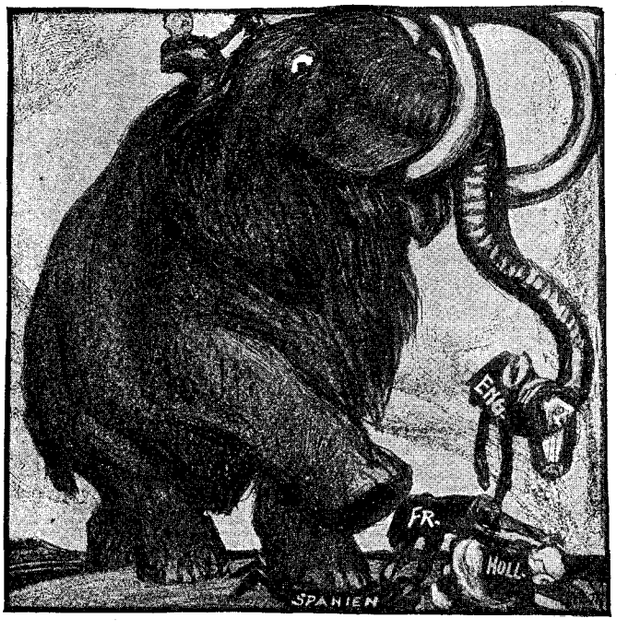
FOREIGN TOPICS.

AMERICAN INTERFERENCE WITH EUROPE.

THE organs of opinion throughout continental Europe are convinced that the United States is interfering unwarrantably with the affairs of Europe. They point out that the Monroe Doctrine "works both ways." The United States must be firmly reminded of this fact. Otherwise "American arrogance" will proceed to intolerable lengths.

This attitude toward our republic has been provoked by the Hay note on the Rumanian Jews. The matter is of great importance—from the Monroe Doctrine point of view—to the continental press, altho of no great consequence to the Rumanian Jews. Those unhappy people seem on the point of being overlooked altogether in the general indignation at American interference with Europe. As the *Hamburger Nachrichten* puts it:

"The sending of the Hay note undoubtedly signifies an interference by the Washington Government with European affairs. There is a total lack of justification for such a proceeding. It is all the more displeasing because there can be no doubt that



MAMMOTH-POLITICS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "America must no longer serve as a stalking-horse for any European Power." —*Jugend* (Munich).

America would not tolerate any European attempt at interference with American affairs. It does not become a Government that proclaims the Monroe Doctrine to other Powers to interfere in the concerns of foreign lands and to play the part of busybody in Europe. How excited the people of the United States would become if the European Powers addressed a collective note to their Government demanding the enforcement of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States which guarantee political equality to the negroes! And Europe is not a party to that compact, but it could speak, too, in behalf of international justice. The negroes in the United States are kept down far more drastically than the Jews in Rumania."

These sentiments are indorsed by the *Rheinische-Westfälische Zeitung*, which pronounces the Hay note a tissue of false assumptions. But even the papers which sympathize with the Rumanian Jews condemn the "American interference with European concerns." Thus the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin), which has intimate ministerial relations, says:

"We do not know what attitude the official world will assume in this matter, but we do know that the German empire is not under the tutelage of the United States or the Jewish Alliance."

The German Government and Europe generally do not stand in need of American guidance as regards their obligations among themselves, according to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which also

THE GRIZZLY PATH.

MR. ROOSEVELT: "Is it safe to shoot?"
THE BEAR: "Does he mean business?"
—*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

prints a denunciation of President Roosevelt and says his conception of Americanism constitutes a menace to Europe. As for the Rumanian newspapers, they can not control their indignation. The *Indépendance Roumaine* (Bucharest) appeals to the Rumanian press of all shades of opinion to protest against foreign interference with the fatherland's affairs. The *Roumanie* (Bucharest) says the United States has long aimed at participation in Europe's internal diplomacy. *The Roumanian Bulletin* (London) warmly indorses the Hay note, but it has no effect upon official policy in Bucharest. The British press alone unqualifiedly indorses the Hay note. *The Outlook* (London) says it reveals the impossibility of the traditional American policy of isolation:

"Cling as she may to past maxims, the United States can no longer be contained within the American continent. Her net-

POLITICS OF THE HOUR.

PROTECTIONIST: "I think if the Canadian people see that, they will be willing to repeal the British preference."
—*The Herald* (Montreal).

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work has spread over the world from Cuba and Haiti to the Philippines, and her voice is now heard in the European courts. Mr. Hay has addressed an identical circular to various United States representatives abroad, calling upon the high contracting parties to the Berlin Treaty to bring Rumania to a sense of her duty toward civilization and humanity by mending the condition of her Jewish subjects. Had it not been for these high contracting parties, the Balkan states, including Rumania, would never have come into being at all. Therefore—so runs the Secretary of State's argument—they can not wash their hands of responsibility now. Mr. Hay protests against the treatment of Rumanian Jews 'because it [the United States] has an unimpeachable ground for doing so." He puts in a secondary place the evils to America of a horde of paupers and degenerates; and this is judicious. The note, in terms, tho not in tone, takes high ground, for it means that this nation of seventy-five millions, with incalculable possibilities of expansion, can not stand outside the councils of the world, however glad it might be to escape European entanglements and however Europe may wish to be free from its interference."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KING LEOPOLD AND HIS DISOWNED DAUGHTER.

MARIE HENRIETTE, Queen of the Belgians, died at Spa on September 19 last. Her daughter was the wife and later the widow of that Crown Prince Rudolph (of Austria) whose mysterious death shocked Europe some years ago. King Leopold of Belgium has been on unfriendly terms with his daughter for a long time. No one seems to know just why. Her name is Princess Stéphanie. Not so very long after her royal husband's tragic death, this lady became the bride of Count Lonyay, a Hungarian of good birth. Thereupon King Leopold disowned his daughter.

When Princess Stéphanie (or Countess Lonyay) heard of her mother's death, she hastened from England to Belgium. The King, according to the *Patriote* (Brussels), was furious at her arrival and ordered her out of the royal palace, altho she was praying beside her mother's coffin. The *Chronique* (Brussels) professed to have interviewed the lady, who substantially confirmed the story. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) has this to say:

"The Princess has had more than her share of the common lot of sorrow. She was but twenty-five when her name and fate were linked with that pathetic and tragic mystery, the death of Prince Rudolph, her husband. The Princess was taking her music lesson when the news arrived that she was a widow, and in that dark hour for the Austrian court the girl-widow had little sympathy. The Empress Elizabeth, it is said, blamed her daughter-in-law unjustly, and even her father and mother, the King and Queen of the Belgians, left the Austrian court after the funeral, never, it is said, to return to it. Now that she has married again, the Princess is disowned in the hour of her bereavement, and King Leopold is evidently quite unashamed."

It is a striking fact, and one that has not escaped comment, that King Leopold's side of the case has never been presented. The Belgian press is silent upon the topic, altho much is said of the late Queen. She was "well-beloved," according to the *Moniteur Belge* (Brussels), while the *Courrier de Bruxelles* says:

"In her later years, and particularly during the closing months of her life, her mind became deeply embittered and weakened. She grew very nervous, suspicious, subject to almost constant hallucinations, and to a monomania that obsessed her and made her ill-humored and crabbed. She imagined everybody wanted to poison her."

She seems to have forgiven her daughter Stéphanie the marriage to Count Lonyay, and so did the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria; but King Leopold has remained implacable. This prompts the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) to say:

"The King's daughter married beneath her. She violated the sacred law of royal blood. Hence the irreconcilable aversion of the father. It might seem that such things are thought more of in the Belgian court than in other courts, or is the Belgian court afflicted simply with a poor memory? There was once a King who married an actress, morganatically of course. The King's name was Leopold, and he was the father of the present King of the Belgians. The name of the actress was Caroline Bauer. The marriage was dissolved, to be sure, after two years, because King Leopold had to marry a daughter of Louis Philippe for the sake of an heir to the throne. . . . We hope reason and conscience and not the iron hand of destiny will soften the heart of the stern father in Brussels."

It has been announced that King Leopold will make a journey to the United States next spring, and there is no intimation that the death of the Queen will alter his plan.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DISOBEDIENT FRENCH ARMY OFFICER.

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL in the French army refused to obey the orders of his superior officer, who had commanded him to send men to aid the police in closing a nuns' school. The disobedient officer is Colonel Gaudin de Saint-Rémy, and in refusing to carry out his superior's orders he said: "I am a Christian. I will not participate in an action which is contrary to my faith." He was at once placed under arrest and will be tried by court-martial. The incident was admitted to be extremely awkward for the Combes ministry, not on account of its direct outcome but on account of what it may lead to. The disobedient officer has incurred the penalty of dismissal from the army, but he was retired after a mock court-martial. He is fifty-two, entered the army in 1870, and is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. How far his course will be approved by his fellow-officers is a problem. Most of the high officers of the French army are described as "militant Roman Catholics," but the London *Spectator* thinks "the army will not take up a question of education." The officer's disobedience however, involves, a question of discipline, and on that point public opinion seems to be against him. The anti-ministerial *Journal des Débats* says:

LIEUT-COL. DE SAINT-REMY.

"He [the disobedient officer] has been guilty of an offense for

FRANCE CONTINUES HER CONTEST WITH MONKS AND NUNS.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

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which extenuating circumstances may be sought and found—since even the military code admits such things now!—but an offense which must be positively reprehended and which could only be severely reproved, and that upon the spot, as was done. There is no sort, there is no exception which holds good against this imperative prescription of the rules for home service: 'Discipline constituting the strength of armies, it is essential that every superior obtain from every inferior absolute obedience at all times. Every order is to be literally obeyed at all times without hesitation or objection. Appeal is not permitted the inferior until he has obeyed.' Since responsibility rests with the one from whom the order emanates, as the regulations state in formal terms, he to whom it is given has no more right to discuss it than he has to evade it or modify it. Admit for a single moment in a single case upon any pretext whatever the slightest insubordination, and everything collapses. There is no longer any discipline, there is no longer any army."

Some extreme Clerical papers are defending the action of the disobedient officer as a matter of conscience, but the *Temps* (Paris) points out that the offender could have resigned from the army instead of waiting until the moment had arrived to execute the orders of his superior officer. The London *Times* observes:

"Whatever this individual soldier ought to have done, and whatever penalty he may receive, the incident is one which will embarrass the Government not a little, and which may well bring home to its mind the dangerous possibilities of such a policy as that of the Associations Law. M. Bourget, in the inflammatory pamphlet-novel which he has lately published under the name of 'L'Étape,' constantly speaks of the state of France as being a state of 'veiled civil war.' If he and his friends have their will, and if many officers are found to follow the example of Colonel de Saint-Rémy, there will soon be no reason to use the word 'veiled.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AS A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

THE sympathies of the German Emperor are slowly but surely forming themselves in the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, if we are to credit statements made in the leading organs of the Vatican party on the Continent of Europe. Various reasons are given for this. The principal one is the support he has received from the Center or Roman Catholic party in his dominions. His imperial ambitions, his purpose to build a mighty navy, his opposition to the Social-Democratic party, and his view that royalty rules by right divine have been encouraged and supported by the Center. The votes of that group have helped him in the Reichstag when he could get support nowhere else. *Germania* (Berlin), the Clerical organ, and the equally Clerical *Kölnische Volkszeitung* have rallied to his aid again and again, reflecting in this attitude that of the party leaders. As a writer in the Clerical *Correspondant* (Paris) says:

"Catholics exult, and their joy is the more intense in that Protestant bitterness is so keen. They dream of creating a Roman Catholic Germany, of creating a new Catholicism, more solid and less destructible. It is a renaissance that will succeed an evangelical reform. This is a sentiment common to many German Catholics. . . . But the Catholics wish to dominate the Protestants, to take away from them their preponderance."

The instrument to this end must be the Center party, now so potent in the Reichstag. It is pointed out that the organs of the Social-Democratic party, from *Vorwärts* (Berlin) down, are attacking the Roman Catholic party as a force that menaces the democratic idea in Germany. The Center, however, is growing, thanks to the support of Emperor William himself:

"Thus a Catholic movement is definitely shaping itself in Germany. The Catholic Congress at Mannheim showed how strong a tie united the church's faithful in the four quarters of the empire. All, in the unity of their belief, despite differences of political opinion, have grouped themselves about the Center party, which has placed itself at the head of the movement and has united elements hitherto irreconcilable. And if the Center has managed to effect this difficult fusion, if it has succeeded in transforming into a veritable political demonstration a congress in which religious interests only were to have been discussed, the credit is due to imperial policy and to the personal wishes of the Emperor."

And William II. is going a great deal further than this, if the opinions freely expressed by one authority have any foundation in fact. His imperial Majesty will intensify the surprise with which he has filled the world by appearing in the new character of a pillar of the Roman Catholic Church. Our authority quotes a Roman Catholic paper as follows:

"Emperor William has a lucid mind. He is perspicacious enough to be aware of the ever divine and living power of the Catholic Church in the face of the impotence and weakness of Protestantism, which is dying of decay. There is every reason to believe that the Emperor has made or will make this observation, which is a thing self-evident, and that he will have the courage to give his support, in every German Protestant state, to the Catholic Church, and to bring all Germany back to the old mother church, that is to Catholicism. He would thus give to Germany a splendor and a power known to her only in the days of Charlemagne. The Emperor, as he says himself, wishes to maintain religion among the people. Now that can only be the Catholic religion. For Protestantism can be sustained no longer. It is suffering from inward ruin, it is stricken with consumption. Hence it can be said that the Emperor, in his speech at Aix-la-Chapelle, spoke as a Catholic Emperor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PELLETAN "INDISCRETIONS."

M. CAMILLE PELLETAN, French Minister of Marine, has raised a hornet's nest in the European diplomatic world by a series of speeches. In these speeches, according to one critic, "he shakes his fist at Italy and threatens England and Germany." The suggestion that the French statesman was flushed with wine when he spoke is generally welcomed. M. Pelletan was born in Paris in 1846 and is a journalist by profession. Since entering the present ministry as an advanced Radical he has become a thorn in the side of his colleagues. The first of the speeches that made so much trouble was delivered at Ajaccio, Corsica, and included these utterances:

M. CAMILLE PELLETAN.

"It is not necessary to be a Corsican to understand this island's importance to France. It suffices to look at the map of the Mediterranean to realize its strategical value. . . . It contains the splendid harbor of Ajaccio, where squadrons of all sorts can anchor. Its Eastern coast aims directly at the heart of Italy."

At Bizerta M. Pelletan said France did not want to transform the Mediterranean into a French lake. She did not seek war with England nor with Italy. But "as she did not know what others would do, she must get ready for the holy war against her foes." The world now had returned to brute force. Might made right. Such were the conditions ensuing upon "the defeat of France by the barbarism of old Germany." All of which, and much more, causes *The Speaker* (London) to say:

"M. Pelletan actually chose for this little exhibition of squibs and crackers the very moment when friendly messages were passing between France and Italy in allusion to events in which the two nations have a common pride. Fortunately all those whom M. Pelletan's speeches chiefly concern have treated this

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contemptible explosion of the new diplomacy with just as much respect as it deserves. . . . M. Pelletan fortunately occupies a different position in Europe from Mr. Chamberlain, otherwise his imitation of our Brummagem diplomacy might have led to more serious results. It is the essence of the new diplomacy that a responsible minister, who is not foreign minister, should say exactly what is passing in his mind at any moment on foreign peoples and foreign affairs, and say it in the spirit of a reckless agitator whose business it is to stir the blood of great masses of unthinking persons."

The sensation created by M. Pelletan's utterances, and the failure of the French press to rally to his support, caused him later to tone them down in a speech of a most conciliatory character. The *Patrie* (Paris) says Premier Combes is greatly embarrassed, and M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has complained of the Pelletan indiscretions to President Loubet. The *Soir* (Paris) says:

"No one knows exactly what M. Pelletan did say. The words were spoken in the course of an extemporaneous speech. It had no official character. The incident is closed."

"A debauch of eloquence" is the characterization of the *Figaro* (Paris), a view fully shared by German newspapers. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) says the French Minister of Marine had been indulging in absinthe and "can no longer be taken seriously." Italian press comment, official and semi-official, bears out this idea.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOLLAND'S OBJECTIONS TO ALLIES.

QUEEN WILHELMINA in person opened the session of the States-General at The Hague last month. She seems to have recovered her health completely and was accompanied to Parliament by Prince Henry and the Queen Mother. Her most notable utterance was a decided but discreet repudiation of the idea that Holland will enter into any alliance with any power for any purpose whatever. This assertion has attracted wide attention, as it is a blow to the Pan-Germans who wish to include Holland in William II.'s imperial system. The Dutch press eagerly welcomes the Queen's statement. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) pointedly refers to the proposed German alliance and says Holland has no need of it, even to insure the adequate defense of the Dutch colonies. "Even were it necessary for such a purpose, that alliance would have to be rejected. Holland can not, for the sake of her colonies, lose her own independence." This opinion is indorsed by the *Telegraph* (Amsterdam). An unimportant provincial newspaper, the *Utrechts Dagblad*, does say a word in favor of an alliance with Germany; but it is accused of Pan-Germanism, and it is practically alone in its stand. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) goes into the subject at length and concludes that no alliance can be forced upon Holland:

"The Dutch can not fail to perceive that to realize their first aspiration—that of freedom—they are under no necessity whatever of entering into an alliance. As a matter of fact, they have one always at their disposal, not formal to be sure, but ever ready to assume shape in case of need: that of the Power or a group of Powers who see her attacked by rivals. It is inconceivable that any attack upon existing arrangements, such as the destruction of Holland's independence would be, could take place without a great war. In the event of an attack upon herself, Holland would be certainly supported by one of the two groups of Powers now maintaining the balance on the European Continent. It is hard to see how this elementary truth has failed to put an end to so much idle rumor. The Dutch do not need to seek any alliance, for they have one already without undertaking any responsibility in return or diminishing their own freedom of action. It might well be asked what they could wish better than this."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

ANARCHY IN MACEDONIA.—Pillage and revolution are the order of the day throughout Macedonia, declares the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*. The disorders will continue and even grow worse in the future.

KITCHENER'S SMILE.—The assertion that Lord Kitchener never smiles is unjust to the man, in the opinion of *The St. James's Gazette* (London). The military hero is pleasant and genial when he unbends.

VAST AFRICAN EMPIRE OF FRANCE.—Few realize the greatness of the empire carved out for herself by France. Little of it has been thoroughly explored, according to the *Revue Franco-Saharienne* (Paris), and its boundaries should be ascertained definitely in order to avoid future conflicts with other powers.

THE CZARINA'S CRISIS.—The hope that the Czar might be presented with a son this year has been disappointed. The Czarina's illness has, indeed, been critical. "Every one in this country," says the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin), "will share the hope of the Russian people that the august patient may pass through the crisis without detriment to her health."

KITCHENER'S SMILE.
A portrait which proves that he is not always stern.

THE VATICAN "FOOLED."—A trick was played on the Vatican in the matter of religious orders in France, according to the *Matin* (Paris). The Paris Government misled the Pope into consenting to certain measures regarding the "religious." When the French cabinet went too far and the Pope wanted to interfere, he was threatened with a rupture of the Concordat.

CHANGE OF PRESIDENTS IN BRAZIL.—The new President of Brazil, Señor Alves, assumes office on November 15 next, and British financiers expect a sound administration from him. Says *The Statist* (London): "The new President is a man of high honor, from whom much is expected, and tho on broad general lines he will follow in the footsteps of the retiring President, he will in some respects, it is anticipated, have a policy of his own. That he will do everything he can to economize is certain. That he will also endeavor to fulfil all the obligations of the country is likewise beyond doubt. Possibly, however, he may be able somewhat to diminish the very heavy burdens which have been imposed upon Brazil in order to keep faith with her creditors. Brazil offers the curious spectacle of a full treasury and an impoverished people. That the present Administration has faithfully fulfilled the pledges given by the President when he was here in London is greatly to its honor; but it must be admitted at the same time that the sacrifices which the country had to submit to in order to fulfil those promises have been onerous."

PROCLAMATION OF DUBLIN.—The Irish capital has been "proclaimed" under the "crimes act" as a means of dealing with the United Irish League. A great meeting of protest has been held in Dublin, of which *The Daily Telegraph* (London) says: "As the first result of the Crimes Act in Dublin, so far as its effect upon the ordinary citizen is concerned, we have the admission that, instead of invading the liberty of the law-abiding subject, it has given a lively and vigorous fillip to the open exercise of the right of public assembly. Nothing could have been a more ridiculous commentary upon the meeting than the meeting itself. But this is not all. The stranger would have discovered that, in place of the agonized whisper of suppressed patriotism which he might expect to be communicated in fearful secrecy to his private ear, the citizens of Dublin were allowed to gather to the number of twenty thousand for the purpose of indulging in the most tumultuous and stentorian abuse of their Government."

KRUGER DICTATING HIS MEMORIES.
"Then came a telegram from Berlin saying, saying—but I've forgotten what. I must inquire in Berlin if they still remember there what that telegram said." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

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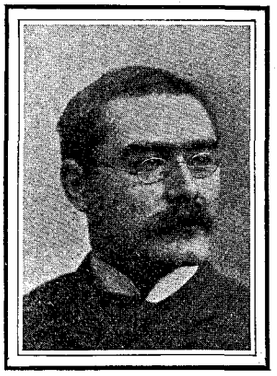
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A NEW PHASE OF KIPLING.

JUST SO STORIES. By Rudyard Kipling. Cloth, 9½ x 7 in., 249 pp. Price $1.20. Doubleday, Page & Co.

TENDERNESS is not one of Mr. Kipling's salient traits, but the nearest he gets to it is in his stories for children. The "Just So Stories" derive their title from the veracious accuracy with which the author "makes up" the dozen whimsical tales. With two exceptions, they deal with animals. Like the best literature for young readers of to-day, these delightful flights of the strenuous Kipling imagination appeal even more strongly to adults. Whatever the present status of Kipling's vogue may be, he has not gone off at all in virile charm or exuberance of invention in this book.



RUDYARD KIPLING.

There is a new exhibition of his versatility in the "Just So Stories," in that they are illustrated by himself with twenty remarkable drawings, which are extremely clever. The humor they express is in perfect accord with that which plays so steadily through the text. In fact, everything about this book shows that it was a labor of love. He gives such good measure, like a fatherly confectioner who tilts the scoop till the scale thumps down with a bang as his eye rests on the wide-eyed, open-mouthed urchin waiting for his "goodies." For Kipling not only has a winsome—yes, *winsome*, if it is Kipling—circumstantiality in lining up his facts, but he throws himself earnestly into the drawings, adds a trippity-trip poem, and also a "most truly" elucidative description of the pictorial embellishments. There is so much character to the latter that they tell everything themselves, and, as a rule, the effect is secured by slight but telling strokes.

It is worth while to quote entire one of these notes explanatory of the pictures. *Ex uno disce omnes.* It is the story of "The Elephant's Child:"

"This is the Elephant's Child having his nose pulled by the Crocodile. He is much surprised and astonished and hurt, and he is talking through his nose and saying, 'Led go! You are hurtig be!' He is pulling very hard, and so is the Crocodile; but the Bi-Colored-Python-Rock-Snake is hurrying through the water to help the Elephant's Child. All that black stuff is the banks of the great gray-green, greasy Limpopo River (but I am not allowed to paint these pictures), and the bottly-tree with the twisty roots and the eight leaves is one of the fever-trees that grow there.

"Underneath the truly picture are shadows of African animals walking into an African ark. There are two lions, two ostriches, two oxen, two camels, two sheep, and two other things that look like rats, but I think they are rock-rabbits. They don't mean anything. I put them in because I thought they would look pretty. They would look very fine if I were allowed to paint them."

After seeing how well Kipling draws, and on hearing this *naif* desire to paint, one wishes he would. Perhaps some day he will, and probably it will pull up more of the truly judicious art-lovers at some Royal Academy show than his cousin Burne-Jones's paintings would. The "picture of the Cat that Walked by Himself, walking by his wild lone through the Wet Wild Woods, and waving his wild tail," is most artistic, and quite in the modern vein of art. It is Frenchy, with a suggestion of Raffaelli—*not* Raffaele.

Tho the "Just So Stories" are about animals, they are in quite a different vein from the "Jungle Book." Their sedulous *naïveté* is of a far more robust order than that of Lewis Carroll in the "Alice" stories. They are distinctly Kiplingish.

A CLUSTER OF BRILLIANTS.

A SEA TURN AND OTHER MATTERS. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Cloth, 7½ x 4½ in., 300 pp. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. ALDRICH is an exquisite with his pen. It is such a fine-pointed pen, and a fine-pointed brain drives it. There is a delicacy, sharp-cut refinement, and dainty playing with his art which remind one of cameos. His humor and finish are Bostonian—Beacon Street with a cosmopolitan flavor. He has a *naïveté* not without *prévoyance;* he bends toward his *bon-mot* with appreciative dignity; he has in his graceful levity the raised-under-glass but warranted-to-wear stamp of inner Boston. Mr. Aldrich is a charming story-teller, and on his humorous side is a blend of Talleyrand and Sydney Smith.

One delicious bit from this volume of six short stories may serve as an illustration. In "His Grace the Duke," the Duke is "that last Duke of Suffolk who in Bloody Mary's time was always getting into trouble, and finally lost his head—not figuratively. . . . Thus, like Columbus, he got another world for his recompense." This same worthy's head was preserved in the Church of Holy Trinity in the Minories, London, until its demolition. Mr. Aldrich, with "a New Englander's hunger for antiquity, could not leave such a morsel as that untouched." The cabby he engaged for this pilgrimage had some doubts as to the location. "'The Minories—the Minories,' he repeated, smiling in a constrained, amused way, as if he thought that perhaps 'the Minories' might be a kind of shell-fish. He somehow reminded me of the gentleman who asked, 'What *are* Pericles?'"

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

Part of a reader's delight in Mr. Aldrich's assured and delicate chasing is the feeling that not everybody would have a palate sensitive enough for its subtle tang, and one feels complimented by the conviction that one is in Mr. Aldrich's class. He is as clear as crystal, but his brain furrows rather microscopically. It is his manner, the touch of innermost Boston, that is fascinating, and he has it with him notably in the short story. Sometimes he has more manner than story. In "An Untold Story" one might feel that he is a trifle too impressionistic. "Sitting in a riverside café at Budapest one summer, suddenly a figure, the slender figure of a girl, rushed past me, so closely that I felt the wind of the flying drapery. An instant afterward she had thrown herself into the Danube." She was a beautiful girl, of eighteen or nineteen, who "might have been a lady's maid or a duchess. Beauty knows no distinction." She is rescued and borne away insensible. Then "a gentleman, evidently a person of consequence, came hurriedly from an opposite direction, a footman in livery following closely at his heels. On learning which path the bearers had taken the pair hastened after them. Two years later he comes back to Budapest, and gets a glimpse of this woman with the gentleman in a stately carriage.

Voila, the story! Mr. Aldrich concludes: "I have read many a famous novel which has not had for me one half the charm that lies in that untold story."

Here the average reader, possibly the reader above the average, does not quite share the author's gratified mystification. But as a rule Mr. Aldrich is more definite and satisfying.

DR. FISKE'S UNFINISHED HISTORY.

NEW FRANCE AND NEW ENGLAND. By John Fiske. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 378 pp. Price, $1.65 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HAD the author lived to give the developing and shaping manipulation to these lectures, including a finished sequence of narrative, they would form the closing link to complete his history of early America. Those who are familiar with John Fiske's other historical works will feel some regret that his publishers have chosen to put these lectures forth without further assistance from some mind, say of the calibre of Mr. Lodge or Professor Peabody, in an attempt to fill them out. Any regret of this kind, however, will be tempered with gratitude that so much valuable material has been outlined by Mr. Fiske himself. A reasonably constructive reader finds little difficulty in making the connections for the most part, while the flow of incident and epigram and the observational style make this as it stands a very interesting record.

JOHN FISKE.

The story of France in America is replete with romance, not surpassed in the tragedy, pathos, and marvel it contains by any other human annals. The figures of Pontgrave and Champlain, of Frontenac, Joliet, and La Salle, and many lesser adventurers, flit through these pages—the men who discovered and explored the great Gulf and River St. Lawrence, founded Quebec and Montreal, discovered the Niagara cataract, and explored the great lakes, finally pushing to the headwaters of the Mississippi and tracing that vast current to its mouth. It all makes up a history extending over a period of two hundred and fifty years, and includes adventures so wild, enterprises so daring, and tragedies so fearful that the historian who would portray it in a small volume must perforce draw with broad lines. There is a brief glimpse or two of the Acadian settlements and unsettlements, half a chapter upon the French

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enterprises on the Kennebec River, with an account of "Father" Bale and his Norridgwock Indians, and three closing chapters sketching the great French and Indian war, ending with the fall of Quebec.

Into the midst of this history, through what intention does not appear, are inserted two considerably irrelevant lectures upon the Salem Witchcraft and that remarkable revival promoted by the elder Edwards and Whitefield known as the "Great Awakening." Tho of the nature of interruptions, these are by no means the least interesting chapters of the book. Dr. Fiske traces himself back to a lineal ancestor who was concerned in the Witchcraft, and has possessed himself both of good material and decided opinions in the matter. As for the "Great Awakening," he regarded it as a much-needed antidote to the wellnigh universal irreligion which it considerably penetrated and dispersed.

The volume is illustrated with facsimiles of various early maps, showing some of the primitive ideas as to the contour of the American continent.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEROINE.

THE RIGHT PRINCESS. By Clara Louise Burnham. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 561 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE has aroused much discussion, but the doctrine has not seemed to appeal to novelists as "good material." Yet in "The Right Princess," Clara Louise Burnham, the author of nigh a score of novels, has made it subserve the *motif* so pervasively that one is almost tempted to consider the work as an ingenious tract for the new cult. The doctrine is "sugar-coated" to induce any one to swallow it. "The Right Princess" is original, vivacious, interesting from beginning to end, and with a strong love interest of the most wholesome kind.

CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM.

A young Englishman of superb physique and attractive face is very much deranged in his mind, owing to a fall from a horse when he was a boy of twelve. He has stayed twelve ever since. The doctors hold out little hope, but suggest a trip to America, perhaps through the flattering notion that the air of the States is not conducive to idiocy. The maiden aunt and maternal uncle of this young cub are his guardians, his father taking no pride in his son and heir.

They take a lovely place on Long Island, and have been there some months when they secure Miss Graves, a New England spinster, as housekeeper. She invites her niece, Frances Rogers, to visit her there. Enter the "Right Princess" for the benighted boy, and Christian Science with her.

The theme is not only original, but is rather unpromising. It also offers peculiar difficulties of treatment. They are no obstacles to the author's skill. "Billy," as he is called by the home circle, through Miss Rogers' "treatment," comes into full possession of his brain and turns out to be an admirable young man. He calls his savior the "Princess," and it is almost needless to say that he falls in love with her.

But Frances has fallen in love with "Billy's" uncle, who is also in love with her. So after she has made "Billy" a most eligible *parti* and he has come into his title, ancestral estates, and all that, she gently says him nay.

Almost everybody in the book becomes a Christian Scientist in the face of such a demonstration of the virtue of "Science." No matter how little a reader may be in sympathy with it, the book will be be an interesting one to him. The characters are well drawn, and with equal felicity, whether American or English. There is humor in the portrayal. "Billy's" innocence in the early stage of the "treatment" affords abundant scope for amusing episodes.

ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT.

THE VULTURES. By Henry Seton Merriman. Illustrated. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 340 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

IT seems that Mr. Henry Seton Merriman is to be one of the novelists who have only one manner. He has written so many novels that only a few of the titles go on the title-pages and false covers; and yet Mr. Merriman has not passed beyond the first period of his literary career—the period of his first distinguished novel, "With Edged Tools." Not in "The Sowers" nor in "The Lady in Gray," nor in "The Velvet Glove," nor in any other intermediate novel, nor in "The Vultures" has Mr. Merriman freed himself from those boundaries which he thoroughly filled out in "With Edged Tools." The reposeful man, the man who thinks before he speaks, has been the hero of every one of Mr. Merriman's books. He has described the reserved men of every part of the world—England, Spain, America, Russia. In no apparent way does his reserved Englishman differ from his reserved Russian. His manner toward the public has been the manner of a rather snippy and superior young gentleman, mellowing from book to book to a tyrannically anecdotal old gentleman, imposing defective generalizations on people who may or may not know more about the world than he knows; with this there goes a "man-of-the-worldish" atmosphere, and his conception of the man of the world is still that of a youth. His characters are all heroes and heroines; they live strenuous lives; they take thought for many morrows. Is there an important character in any of his books who does not have some plotted scheme for existence for the space of time that is covered by the work? At least there is none such in "The Vultures." The characters in this book seem to the ordinary happy-go-lucky citizen somewhat like hypnotized subjects, walking and talking through the book at the will of their author, but walking and talking according to a system, and according to that system doing and saying everything in its proper place. There is probably no greater living master of the third unity—the unity which demands that every phrase of a play, or nowadays of a story, shall have its little influence in the outcome of the main adventure. There is no greater exponent of this admirable principle than Mr. Merriman. You can not direct your eye upon a superfluous incident in one of his books; and except for the bits of moralizing which are lugged in by the author, you will find it difficult to detect a superfluous phrase. And one incident carries your mind to another as easily as a lightning-rod carries electricity—along the line of least resistance. Such a technique as Mr. Merriman's is extraordinary. His books are not real life; his art is not genius; but at its best—perhaps in "With Edged Tools," rather than in this later work—it is a very high development of workmanship. And if he shows no sign of developing a more human phase of writing—a phase wherein the commonplace plays as great a part as it does in real life, and in the novels of Thackeray and Mr. Henry James—at least there is this advantage about Mr. Merriman: you can always be sure of having a dramatic story from him, and can be moderately sure of having a good one.

REALISM AND CHARM.

THE FORTUNES OF OLIVER HORN. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Cloth, illustrated, 5 x 7½ in., 551 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THERE are some books which, like some people, owe their success to an indefinable quality called charm. They may lack a hundred sterling qualities, but their charm proves more potent than all the virtues which they lack.

This is the case with "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn." It is a book with an atmosphere, a book that is written in so delightful a spirit that it seems ungrateful to apply to it the test of analysis. The readers who would enjoy its spell must suffer the author to impose his mood on them. Failing to enter into Mr. Smith's spirit, they will feel that they have simply a book that again makes capital of the much exploited "South Before the War," and readers of fiction know that South so well: those delicately nurtured, high-bred Southern women, those courtly Southern gentlemen, those devoted and perfect colored servants. It is not our novelists' fault if we have failed to understand the glamour and beauty and grace of that civilization which, as Mr. Smith has it, was "shattered in a day by a paving-stone in the hands of a thug."

F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

In Oliver Horn we hear it all over again; they are all there, those familiar types. They play their graceful, if rather threadbare, parts in the same manner. The author knew the life and loved it, and his story is, as it were, a symbol of his love for it; throughout the book this spirit breathes life into the old material, gives one sympathy with the scenes, makes one patient even with the long and somewhat irrelevant chapters which give such minute accounts of Oliver Horn's experience in the Bohemian world of New York in the sixties. There have been many such accounts written, tho none perhaps of New York at that exact date. When one has read one, one has read all, for there is no country quite as conservative as Bohemia. Its customs endure while great states pass away.

Oliver Horn is a Southerner, charming and volatile, whose wise mother causes him to go North, that he may strengthen his character by earning his own living. How he did this, and how, in spite of his mother, he became a painter, and how he fell in love and married, is the story. One could so easily draw a parallel between many things in the life of the author and of the hero that many readers will believe that the story is in many details autobiographical. It fails, however, as a close character-study. It fails to be a very convincing picture of the life of those days. Its optimistic atmosphere robs it of much of its reality; it does not make one believe in the suffering of its characters; you see so clearly that everything is going to end well that nothing stirs your sympathy deeply. It is not real, but it is delightful.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"In Happy Far-Away Land."—Ruth Kimball Gardiner. (Zimmerman's.)

"Ascent of Man"; "Baby Roland."—George Hansen. (Elder & Morgan, $0.50.)

"New Primary Dictionary of the English Language."—Joseph E. Worcester. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $0.50.)

"The Christian Point of View."—George W. Knox, Arthur C. McGriffert, Francis Brown. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $0.60 net.)

"The Lady of the Lake."—Walter Scott. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"A Lady's Honor."—Bass Blake. (D. Appleton & Co., paper, $0.50.)

"The Boy and the Baron."—Adelaide Knapp. (The Century Co., $1 net.)

"Government and the State."—Frederic Wood. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.00 net.)

"The New Hamlet."—William Hawley Smith and the Smith Family. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"Tasty Dishes."—(R. F. Fenno & Co., $0.50.)

"The Sea Lady."—H. G. Wells. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Sir Marrok."—Allen French. (The Century Company, $1 net.)

"A Hero of Faith and Prayer; Life of Rev. Martin W. Knapp."—Rev. A. M. Hills. (Mrs. M. W. Knapp, Mount of Blessings, Cincinnati, O.)

"Through Hidden Shensi."—Francis H. Nichols. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.50 net.)

"Richard Hume."—T. B. Warnock. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.25.)

"The Boys of the Rincon Ranch."—H. S. Canfield. (The Century Company, $1 net.)

"Eight Girls and a Dog."—Carolyn Wells. (The Century Company, $1 net.)

"The Cruise of the Dazzler."—Jack London. (The Century Company, $1 net.)

"Tommy Remington's Battle."—Burton E. Stevenson. (The Century Company, $1 net.)

"The House Under the Sea."—Max Pemberton. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"New Amsterdam and its People."—J. H. Innes. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"Topsys and Turvys."—Peter Newell. (The Century Company, $1 net.)

CURRENT POETRY

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When fickle fame his brow did kiss,
Naught, naught remains save one frail rime
To hold him on the bridge of time,
Above oblivion's dark abyss.

—In October *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Beyond the Gulf.

By ELSA BARKER.

Ye who would know Love's highest reach of bliss—
The still white peaks of peace—remember this:
Before a soul can face that steady light
It must have plumbed pain's nethermost abyss.

—In October *Cosmopolitan.*

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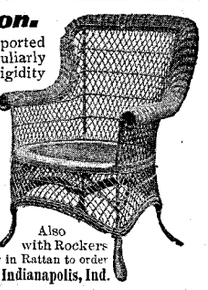

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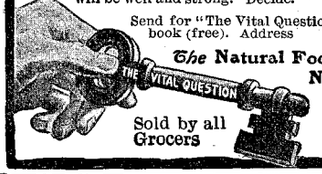

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The Secret Playmate.

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

When I am playing underneath the tree,
I look around—and there he is with me!

Among the shadows of the boughs he stands,
And shakes the leaves at me with both his hands.

And then upon the mossy roots we lie,
And watch the leaves make pictures on the sky.

And then we swing and float from bough to bough—
And never fall? I can't remember now.

The games I play with him are always best,
And yet we can not teach them to the rest.

For when the others come to join our play,
I look around—and he has slipped away!

They ask me if he speaks—I can not tell,
But no one else can play with me so well.

—In October *McClure's Magazine.*

Without the Gate.

By ARTHUR COLTON.

The birds have gone with their dewy throats,
Gone to its covert each bubble of notes;
The rivers and rills
In the folds of the hills
Mutter their Delphic oracles.

Spectral birches, slim and white,
Stand apart in the pale moonlight;
The faint thin cries
Of the night arise,
And the stars are out in companies.

They are but lamps on your palace stair,
My queen of the night with dusky hair,
Whose heart is a rose
In a garden close,
And the gate is shut where the highway goes.

Margaret, Margaret, early and late
I knock and whisper without that gate.
Oh, may I win
My way within,
Out of the highway enter in?

I knock and listen. No answer yet?
And the rose still slumbers, Margaret?
Early and late
I watch and wait,
For the love of a rose, by a garden gate.

—In October *Harper's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

The Two Dumas and a Woman.—In connection with the recent Dumas centenary, a reporter of the *Eclair* (Paris) took occasion to trace the development of Dumas fils. Dumas the younger was born in a garret in what is now known as "Place Boieldieu," and his appearance on earth is thus recorded in his father's memoirs: "On the 29th of July, 1824, when the Duke of Montpensier came into the world, a Duke of Chartres was born to me at No. 1, Place des Italiens."

The results of the reporter's research are thus condensed from the *Eclair:*

In the death-certificate of the younger Dumas there is a blank where the mother's name should be. She was a Belgian seamstress named Marie Catherine Lebay. After the child's birth he was the only tie between Marie, who was still an obscure seamstress and willing to remain such, and

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the successful author whose fame was increasing daily.

In the "Affaire Clémenceau" there is a description of a workshop to which a schoolboy used to come on holidays to see his mother and enjoy the lively songs of her comrades. The younger Dumas wrote this from memory.

Tho the love of Dumas *père* for Marie had cooled, and tho he was not a man conspicuous for domestic virtues, he had a sincere affection for his son and tried to persuade the mother to give him up. She refused, and the father determined to steal the child. He went to her lodgings at night with several companions and a dark lantern, but the barking of her little dog awakened her and the attempt failed.

Delaroche, in his "Enfants d'Edouard," has put this scene upon canvas. Years afterward there was an agreement by which the son was confided to the care of the father, but he remained always devotedly attached to his mother. He loved his father also, but in a different way. Once he said of him: "He was a big baby that I had when I was a youngster."

Young Dumas established his mother in better quarters and paid for her maintenance in a very simple way, as befitted her tastes Late one night she had a joyous surprise. There was a knock at the door and she opened it to her son, who had come to tell her that his "Dame aux Camélias" had been produced that evening with triumphant success. After the performance, his proud father had tried to drag him off to a little supper with some friends.

"I have a prior engagement," said the son.

"A supper with ladies?"

"One lady."

"May I be permitted to inquire her name?"

"*Maman.*"

The father became embarrassed and changed color.

"You are right, I dare say," he replied.

The seamstress had a spare bed, and there the successful dramatist slept the night of his first great triumph.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Coming Events.

October 21.—American Friends' Conference at Indianapolis.

October 21-23.—Convention of the American Missionary Association at New London, Conn.

Convention of the National Spiritualists' Association at Boston.

October 21-24.—Methodist Missionary Conference of the World at Cleveland, O.

October 22.—Convention of the American Railway Association at Detroit.

October 24-26.—Convention of the National Household Economic Association at Milwaukee, Wis.

October 28-29.—Convention of the State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America at New London, Conn.

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Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

October 10.—The Colombian Government makes a protest against Admiral Casey's refusal to allow transit of soldiers across the Isthmus.

Admiral Casey holds a conference with the Colombian officials in order to settle the revolution.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 6.—The Macedonian situation has developed into a serious and general revolt, which it is believed Turkey is unable to control.

Troops are called out at Geneva to restore order among the striking street-car employees.

October 7.—An agreement between Siam and France adjusting boundaries and other questions is signed in Paris.

October 8.—The national committee of the French miners orders a general strike; 47,000 men quit work.

October 9.—The Commission appointed to investigate the British remount scandals in connection with the Boer War praises the work of the Remount Department.

October 11.—Violence occurs in the coal-fields in France.

General Nord Alexis, war minister of the provisional government of Haiti, is defeated by the rebels at Mantrouis.

October 12.—The street-car strike in Geneva ends.

Reports of serious fighting between the Turks and the revolutionists in Macedonia are confirmed in Constantinople.

Domestic.

October 6.—The entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is ordered to the strike region by Governor Stone.

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic begins in Washington.

The National Irrigation Congress meets in Colorado Springs.

October 7.—President Roosevelt appeals to the striking coal-miners to resume work, promising to appoint a commission to investigate their condition and to do everything in his power to have the controversy settled in accordance with the commission's report.

October 8.—Secretary Shaw speaks to the Republican clubs of Boston on the trusts and the remedy for their evils.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the American Street Railway Association begins in Detroit.

October 9.—Mr. Mitchell's refusal to accede to President Roosevelt's proposal is made public at the White House.

October 10.—A conference between the coal operators and Governor Odell, Senators Platt, Quay, and Penrose in New York fails to result in any plan to settle the strike.

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic adjourns.

October 11.—The Crown Prince of Siam arrives in New York; he pays his respects to President Roosevelt.

October 12.—The strike of street-car men in New Orleans is ended by the union accepting the terms offered by the governor of Louisiana.

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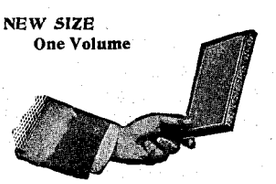

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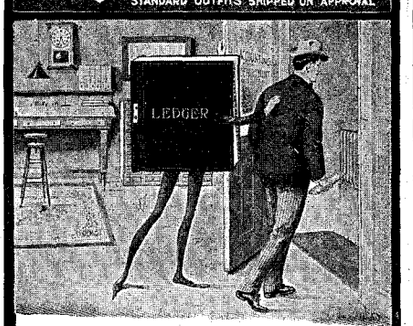

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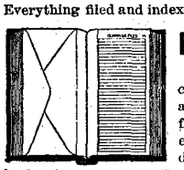

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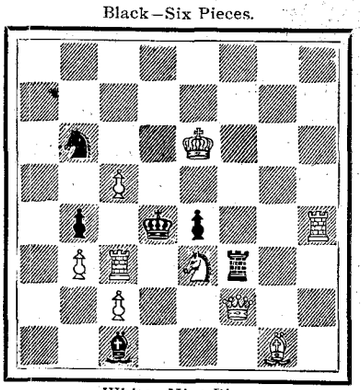
LXI. MOTTO: "Valeat quantum, Valere potest."

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

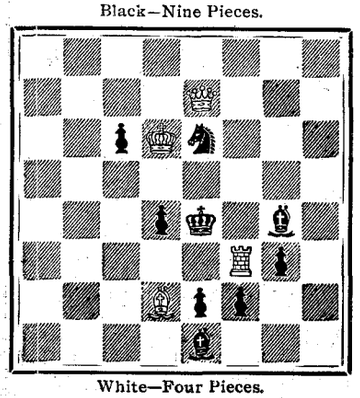
8; 8; 1 S 2 K 3; 2 P 5; 1 p 1 k p 2 R; 1 P R 1 S r 2; 2 P 2 Q 2; 2 b 3 B 1.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 744.

LXII. MOTTO: "Mysotys."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Four Pieces.

8; 4 Q 3; 2 p K s 3; 8; 3 p k 1 b 1; 5 R p 1; 3 B p p 2; 4 b 3.

White mates in two moves.

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Problem 745.

LXIII. MOTTO: "Humanitatis."

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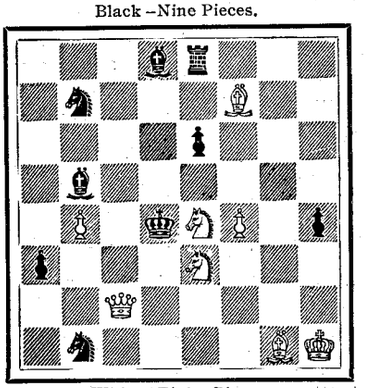


White—Eight Pieces.

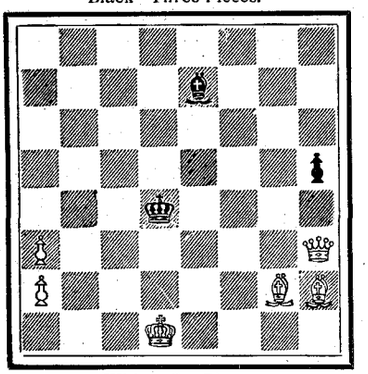
3 b r 3; 1 s 3 B 2; 4 p 3; 1 b 6; 1 P 1 k S P 1 p; p 3 S 3; 2 Q 5; 1 s 4 B K.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 746.

LXIV. MOTTO: "Multa in parvo."

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

8; 4 b 3; 8; 7 p; 3 k 4; P 6 Q; P 5 B B; 3 K 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 731. XLIX.: Kt—K 7.

No. 732. L.: R—R 5.

No. 733. LI.

1. B—Q 5 / B—Kt 2	2. B x P ch / K x B		3. Q—B 5, mate
	2. ..... / Kt x B		3. Q—B 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 5		3. Q—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 3		3. Q x Kt, mate
1. ..... / R—B 4	2. Q—B 5 ch / K—Q 5		3. Q—K 4, mate
1. ..... / R x B	2. Q—B 5 ch / K—Q 5		3. Q x R, mate

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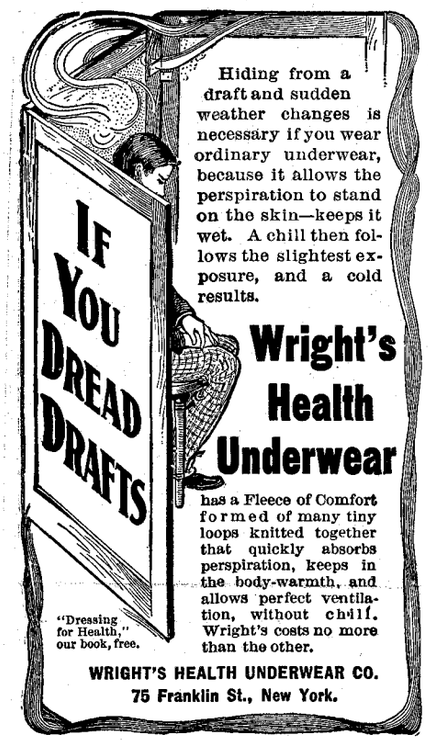

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1. ..... / K—Q 5	2. Q—B 4 ch / K—K 4	3. Kt—Q 7, mate
1. ..... / P x P	2. Q—B 5 ch / K—Q 5	3. B x P, mate
1. ..... / P x B	2. P—B 4 / Any	3. Q mates

No. 734. LII.

1. Q—Kt 4 / P—K 4	2. Kt—B 6 / P—K 5	3. Q—Kt 8, mate
	2. ..... / P x P	3. Kt—K 7, mate
1. ..... / K—B 5	2. Kt—K 2 ch / K—Kt 4	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ..... / K—K 4	2. Q x P ch / K x Kt	3. P x P, mate
1. ..... / P (K 6) moves	2. Kt—Q B 6 / Any	3. Q or Kt mates

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.

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731, 732: "Twenty-three," and "Happy," Philadelphia.

731, 732, 733: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.

731, 733: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; H. A. S., Denver.

731, 733, 734: W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; D. J H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

Comments (731): "Rather weak key"—M. M.; "Not much"—G. D.; "Fine key and pretty mates"—F. S. F.; "Shows marked originality"—H. W. B.; "The play of the black pieces is rather intricate"—A. C. W.; "Good"—K. K.; "Poor key"—J. C. J. W.; "Construction very loose"—F. G.; "Very fine"—A K.

732: "Not worth the force expended on it"—M. M.; "Excellent in variety and construction"—G. D.; "The key is equal to one of Mackenzie's, and the variations of the finest order"—F. S. F.; "I like this much"—H. W. B.; "Very graceful"—A. C. W.; "731 is to be preferred"—K. K; "key delicately subtle"—J. C. J. W.; "Of little originality"—F. G.; "Good"—A K.; "Difficult"—"Twenty-three."

733: "Good"—M. M.; "Excellent"—G. D.; "Rarely excelled"—F. S. F.; "Fine"—H. W. B.; "An excellent study"—A. C. W.; "Lines up with the best"—K. K.; "Beauty and variety *in excelsis*"—J.C. J. W.; "Hardly up to tourney standard"—F. G.; "Fine variety"—M.; "Few equals; no superior"—A K.

734: "Rather simple"—M. M.; "A toothsome morsel"—G. D.; "Remarkably fine and difficult; a sonata in Chess"—F. S. F.; "A light-weight of the highest rank"—H. W. B.; "A little gem"—A. C. W.; "A fine 3-er of the pony-class"—J. C. J.W.; "Surprisingly good"—M.; "Very ingenious"—A K.

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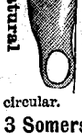

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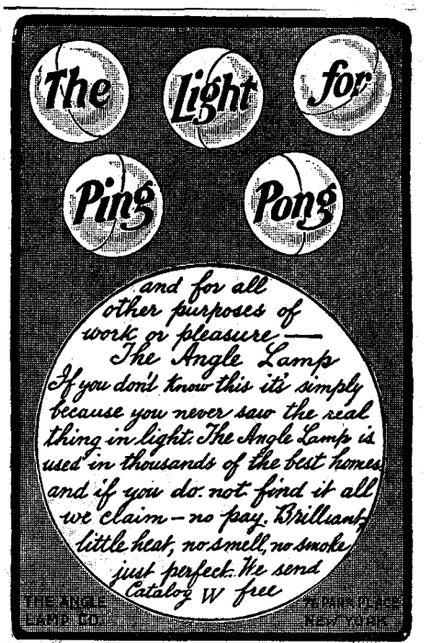
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